

The NATIONAL
WOOL GROWER



Volume XXVII Number 11

NOVEMBER, 1937

Wool Top Futures

Page 6

Effect of Weight of
Feeder Lambs Upon
Gains and Finish

Page 25

Meetings on New
Taylor District Rules

Page 7

Over...
100,000 LAMBS

**Per Week Were Sold At Denver For The Period
From September 1st to October 15th, 1937**



By marketing at DENVER on the edge of demand,
you receive the benefit of all of it—not just a part.

DURING this period, when
over 600,000 lambs changed ownership,

DENVER

as usual, according to government market reports, continued to “net” growers more. These 600,000 fat and feeder lambs were distributed all over the eastern two thirds of the nation—fat lambs to Boston, New York, Jersey City, Cincinnati, Chicago, Missouri River points, interior Iowa packers, Wichita, and many others. Feeder lambs were sent to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and many other states.

“DENVER places the right numbers of the right kind at the right place at the right time.”



Does this make sense ?

WHEAT soared this year to almost nine hundred million bushels — and right behind the threshing crews came the railroads, equipped and ready to complete the marketing job.

In a single week, the railroads moved more wheat than in any week in history.

Now, such a record doesn't "just happen." It was possible because the American railroads have been on the job, all during hard times, stepping up their service to meet the farmer's needs by fifteen years of steady improvement.

Great new locomotives have been developed — twice as able as the engines of the days just after the war.

Curves have been straightened — grades reduced — stronger bridges built — thousands of miles of heavier rails laid to make safe speed possible.

That's why the golden harvest rolled to market in record time!

Now then — what does all this have to do with the picture at the top of the page?

Simply this: There's a bill waiting action by Congress — it has already passed the Senate — proposing to cut down the length of trains. This bill would, in effect,

force railroads to use fine modern equipment to pull short trains just as if you were to be forced to use a big, powerful modern tractor to pull a single plow.

What such a bill means — to the farmer — is railroad service forced back to the level of years ago, and you may remember that there was a time when every big crop meant "car shortage" with heavy loss to everybody.

There is no sound reason for this bill to become law. So far as safety is concerned — the railroads have reduced accidents to employees by three-fourths during the very years that modern long trains were being developed to give faster service.

And the increased cost of transportation — if this bill is passed — will amount to more than one hundred million dollars a year.

You have much to lose — nothing to gain — if this bill becomes law. In your own interest, you will want to talk to your friends and neighbors — let your opinions be known — before this bill comes up for a vote.



**STORM TIGHT
HOME COMFORT CAMP
FOR TRAILER, TRUCK OR WAGON**
High front corners clear brush and rocks.
Wire fly screens in both ends.



Shipped knocked
down—easy to set up. Built By
Sidney Stevens Implement Co.
Ogden, Utah

Prosperity . . .
Overalls . . .

SCOWCROFT'S

NEVER-RIP

BUY CORRECT SIZE
WILL NOT SHRINK

*Kills all the
TICKS and LICE
in ONE
DIPPING*



**COOPER'S
DIPPING POWDER**

BECAUSE all ticks, lice and nits are killed
in just *one dipping*, you save the *time*,
the *work* and the *cost* of a second dipping to get the
after-hatch. Dip remaining in the fleece protects
against fresh attacks. Cooper's Dip is a splendid
tonic to the skin. Not only increases the value of
the wool but actually increases the quantity as
well. Used the world over for more than 90 years.

NOW CHEAPER THAN EVER

Amazing new improvement increases killing power. Greater
dilution cuts dipping costs one-third. The large Package,
\$1.75, now makes 150 gallons. The Case, \$16.50, now makes
1500 gal. (prices F.O.B. Chicago). Dipping costs are cut to
about 1c per gallon or 1/4c per head. If your dealer cannot
supply you order from us direct. Write for Bulletin 238.

**COSTS
ABOUT
1/2¢ Per
HEAD**

Stock Carried at
Salt Lake City . . . C. F. Wiggs, 224 S. W. Temple St.
Portland, Oregon . . . Manning Warehouse Co.
San Antonio, Texas . . . Merchants Transfer Co.
San Francisco . . . San Francisco Warehouse Co.
Made by **William Cooper & Nephews, Inc.**
1908 Clifton Avenue Chicago, Illinois

DOES MORE • COSTS LESS

Index to Advertisers

COMMERCIAL

CAMP WAGONS AND TENTS

Ahlander Mfg. Co., Provo, Utah	32
Smith & Adams Co., 225 Edison St., Salt Lake City, Utah	32
Sidney Stevens Implement Co., Ogden, Utah	2

EAR TAGS, BRANDS, ETC.

American Turpentine & Tar Co., New Orleans, La.	2
Wm. Cooper & Nephews	2
Denver Hog Serum Co., Denver, Colo.	2
Parke, Davis & Co.	2
Salt Lake Stamp Co., 67 West Broadway, Salt Lake City, Utah	37

FEEDS

Globe Mills, Salt Lake City, Utah	32
The Pacific Molasses Co., Ltd., 215 Market St. San Francisco, Calif.	35
Morris Feed Yards, Kansas City, Mo.	36
Quannah Cotton Oil Co., Quannah, Texas	35

HOTELS

Ben Lomond, Ogden, Utah	32
New Healy Hotel, Ogden, Utah	32
Utah Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah	32

MISCELLANEOUS

Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.	1
Iodine Educational Bureau, 120 Broadway, New York	33
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co.	33
Paragon Printing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	36
Salt Lake Engraving Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	34
Scowcroft's Neverrip Overalls	2
Peter Spraynozzle, c/o 509 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah	34
Western Saddle Mfg. Co., 1631 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado	2

STOCK YARDS

Chicago Union Stock Yards	Cover
Denver Union Stock Yards	Cover
Kansas City Stock Yards	3
Omaha Union Stock Yards	Cover
Salt Lake Union Stock Yards	32

WOOL

Merrion & Wilkins, Ogden, Utah	3
Pacific Wool Growers, Portland, Ore.	34

SHEEP

CORRIEDALES

Herbert T. Blood, 280 Santa Fe Drive, Denver	37
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.	37

EWES

W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah	36
--------------------------------	----

RAMBOUILLETS

W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah	37
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.	37
J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah	36

BREED ASSOCIATIONS

American and Delaine Merino, Xenia, Ohio	39
American Corriedale, Laramie, Wyo.	38
American Hampshire, Detroit, Mich.	39
American Rambouillet, Marysville Ohio	38
American Shropshire, Lafayette, Indiana	39
American Suffolk, Moscow, Idaho	39
National Corriedale, Union Stock Yards, Chicago	39
National Suffolk, Union Stock Yards, Chicago	38

SADDLES
at Saving
prices!
Built for long, hard wear.
Quality Boots at lowest prices.
Free Catalog shows big values.
Western Saddle Mfg. Co.
1631 Larimer Denver, Colo.

The DOUBLE DUTY tablet!
DENVER SHEEP Vermi-Tabs
Tablet form. Easy and safe. Big advantages over any liquid drench. Contain Kamala in effective size dose as well as Copper and Nicotine Sulphates.
GET BOTH STOMACH AND TAPE WORMS AT ONE HANDLING
Ask for FREE FOLDER, with full information on methods and product.
DENVER HOG SERUM CO.
DENVER, COLORADO

PINETREL 1065 DEHYDRATED PINE TAR OIL
BLOW-FLY REPELLENT; ANIMAL WOUND DRESSING
Dehorning, Docking, Castrating, Wire Cuts, Wad Maggots, Grub in Head, Ear Salve, Snotty Noses, Soothing, Acid Free, Non-poisonous.
The Perfect Wound Dressing
SOLD UNDER POSITIVE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
AMERICAN TURPENTINE & TAR CO., New Orleans, La.

FOR ALL LIVESTOCK
NEMA
WORM CAPSULES
(TETRACHLORETHYLENE C.T.) effectively
DESTROYS STOMACH WORMS
IN SHEEP—ALSO LARGE ROUNDWORMS & HOOK WORMS
in OTHER LIVESTOCK, HOGS, DOGS, etc.
Easy to give, safe, exact in dose—Nema Capsules, properly used, do a thorough job without ill drug effect—Low cost.
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

FREE WORM BULLETINS NO. 650 AND NO. 661
Worm Bulletin, No. 650 tells you the right way to worm livestock and No. 661, the right way to worm poultry. Helpful, Practical, Instructive.
WRITE TO DESK N-13-L
Animal Industry Dept.
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Please mention **THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER** when writing to advertisers.

SHIP YOUR DRY SHEEP PELTS TO — **MERRION AND WILKINS**

Ogden, Utah

or

Denver, Colorado

—where they will be properly graded and prepared for market and offered for sale DIRECT to the large pullers.

Don't sell now when prices that are being offered are the lowest they have been in years.

OUR PLAN MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR YOUR SHEEP PELTS TO BE PROPERLY MERCHANDIZED. IT BRINGS INTO PLAY A COMPETITIVE BUYING POWER OF THE LARGEST USERS. IT ELIMINATES INEFFICIENCIES IN THE HANDLING OF YOUR SHEEP PELTS AND MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO RECEIVE HIGHER RETURNS.

Write MERRION AND WILKINS, Ogden, Utah, for detailed information and shipping tags.

Kansas City—

THE SECOND LARGEST SLAUGHTER POINT IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CENTRAL WESTERN MARKET WITH LARGEST AND QUICKEST DISTRIBUTING POWER.

"The change of ownership privilege" has brought new and broader demand, from all sections and from some sections not served by other markets.

Since offerings at Kansas City get the full benefit of nation-wide demand built around best distributing facilities, it is to the advantage of every western producer to market in Kansas City.

**Sell Your Sheep and Lambs at the Center of Demand
Not on the Edge of It**

The Nation Buys Livestock at Kansas City

Officers of the National Wool Growers Association

President

R. C. Rich.....Burley, Idaho

Honorary President

F. A. Ellenwood.....Red Bluff, Calif.

Vice Presidents

Sylvan J. Pauly.....Deer Lodge, Mont.
C. B. Wardlaw.....Del Rio, Texas
T. J. Drumheller.....Walla Walla, Wash.

Secretary

F. R. Marshall.....Salt Lake City, Utah

Executive Committee

Dan W. Campbell.....Phoenix, Arizona
Frank C. Clarke.....Laytonville, California
G. N. Winder.....Craig, Colorado
Merle L. Drake.....Challis, Idaho
H. C. Gardiner.....Anaconda, Montana
Floyd W. Lee.....San Mateo, New Mexico
J. G. Barratt.....Heppner, Oregon
G. W. Cunningham.....Sonora, Texas
W. D. Candland.....Mt. Pleasant, Utah
A. E. Lawson.....Yakima, Washington
J. B. Wilson.....McKinley, Wyoming

Organizations Affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association

ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION Phoenix

George H. Wilbur.....President
Jerrie W. Lee.....Secretary

CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION 595 Mission St., San Francisco

Frank C. Clarke.....President
W. P. Wing.....Secretary

COLORADO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION Fruita

G. N. Winder.....President
W. C. Osborn.....Secretary

IDAHO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION Boise

Merle L. Drake.....President
M. C. Ciar.....Secretary

MONTANA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION Helena

H. A. Snyder.....President
Mrs. Kathleen Nielsen.....Secretary

NEW MEXICO WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION Albuquerque

Floyd W. Lee.....President
Miss Isabel Benson.....Secretary

OREGON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION Pendleton

J. G. Barratt.....President
W. A. Holt.....Secretary

TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS ASSN. Sonora

Roy Hudspeth.....President
G. W. Cunningham.....Secretary

UTAH WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION Salt Lake City

S. M. Jorgensen.....President
James A. Hooper.....Secretary

WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION Yakima

T. J. Drumheller.....President
A. E. Lawson.....Acting Secretary

WYOMING WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION McKinley

John A. Reed.....President
J. B. Wilson.....Secretary

CONTENTS

VOLUME XXVII

November, 1937

NUMBER 11

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly at 509 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah,
by the National Wool Growers Association Co., Inc.

F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

Page

- 5 Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs
- 6 Wool Top Futures
- 7 Meetings on New Taylor District Rules
- 9 Denver Yardage Rates
- 10 New Style Lamb Wrapping Developed by Swift and Company
- 11 Loans on Range Lands
- 12 Soybean Oil vs. Linseed Oil
- 13 Around the Range Country
- 16 Cooperative Marketing of Range Livestock
- 18 New Assistant Forester for Intermountain Region
- 19 National Wool Marketing Corporation News Bulletin
- 21 Men's Wear Wool Goods Prices Reduced
- 22 Wool on Hand
- 23 Awards at Pacific International Livestock Exposition
- 25 Effect of Weight of Feeder Lambs upon Gains and Finish
- 27 With the Women's Auxiliaries
- 29 Big Gates on Little Hinges
- 30 The Lamb Markets in October
- 37 Building Small Dams in Wyoming
- 40 Plant Palatability Varies with Year

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

on Sheep and Wool Affairs

It now seems to be the general opinion that this country is experiencing a depression. It also is claimed by most of the writers that it will not be so long or so severe a depression as the one that started with drastic stock market declines in 1929 and was recognized in 1930 as affecting commodities and banks.

The reassuring idea is that there has been no expansion of credit through banks such as ordinarily is the forerunner and cause of major depressions.

Most wholesale commodity prices have been declining since April. Before that merchants had been placing orders far ahead for textiles and other manufactured articles. The idea was to have orders in ahead of expected price rises to be caused by higher wages and monetary inflation. Mills had heavy "backlogs" of orders which have been delivered and have not been taken from retailers' shelves as promptly as expected.

The present situation may be a temporary slowing down until that condition is corrected and manufacturing returns to the more normal plan of producing for current consumptive demand.

The heavy regulatory hand of the government, along with apprehension as to further actions, and the effect of the unbalanced budget upon taxes have been large factors in causing the present recession. There are indications that the administration may approve, or the Congress itself give some relief and encouragement to those old-fashioned business men who still look for profits. This could be given by partial backing up on the policy of taxing capital gains and undistributed profits.

It must be recognized that for more than two years there has been comparatively large buying of woolen goods by civilians, coupled with large government contracts. Perhaps the readjustment in retail stocks and mill activity can be completed in a few months.

Wool There still is a good outlet for goods, and wool stocks are really light. Although the mills may not reduce wages, there is room for operation at some profit without serious lowering of wool prices. Boston is badly upset over the effect upon wool prices of dealings on the Wool Top Futures Exchange. During the week ending November 5, quotations on top futures declined 6 cents per pound, closing at 84 cents, which corresponds to about 70 cents for clean wool. The volume of such trading is not known. It is believed to be quite small, but its effects seem to be quite large. The question is discussed on page 6.

October 30 may be taken as a fair date to use in attempting to compute the true market effect of National

Lamb Event. Unfortunately the government figures for monthly slaughter are not available as this issue of the Wool Grower goes to press. Figures on slaughter at sixteen points which ordinarily kill about 70 per cent of the federally inspected lamb slaughter show that at these points the weekly lamb kill averaged 241,000 in August, 251,000 in September and 230,000 in October. This covers the sources of most of the carcass supply going into eastern markets, which nearly altogether set dressed prices.

The season's highest prices on dressed lambs were made during the week ending September 18 when \$23.25 was reached at New York. This was the time when retailers were securing their supplies for the opening of the sales campaign. There were some complaints from retailers that there were not enough lambs and that the packers advanced prices unduly. Apparently too many concerns were trying to buy their supplies at one time. During the following week New York prices fell to 20 cents and passed that figure on only two days during October. At the end of the month Chicago live prices were only \$1 over the same time in 1936. On September 12, Chicago live prices were about 50 cents above the year before.

Considering the large kill in September and the comparatively light kill in October, it seems that National Lamb Event has had some beneficial effect. A better opinion can be formed when the complete figures and the retailers' reports are at hand. We hope to present fuller figures in the December issue of the Wool Grower.

Chain stores, independent grocers and meat retailers, and packing concerns are entitled to thanks and appreciation from lamb raisers for the effort made in connection with National Lamb Event. A sincere attempt was made to move the larger seasonal receipts and to sustain prices.

Appreciation If the result was not as marked as was looked for, it must mean that there was insufficient appeal to the meat consumers who have not yet discovered or come to appreciate lamb. Probably some new and slower methods of increasing the outlet for lamb must be worked out. Any effort of this kind must necessarily have the support of packers. In fact, most of the actual work must be done by them. And lamb raisers should be prepared to share in devising and financing whatever line of education or promotion is decided upon.

Also, there still are good grounds for attributing the difficulties in lamb prices, at least in part, to buying practices of a few of the larger concerns.

Wool Top Futures

COMPLAINTS about the effects of dealing in wool top futures have been increasing in force and volume during the past year.

About three years ago the New York Cotton Exchange opened up a department for trading in wool top futures. For some time the volume of such trading was very light and its effect upon wool prices on Summer Street was not very marked. In the last six months the futures operations have become quite large. Some wool dealers and some manufacturers, it is claimed, are using the Top Exchange for hedging purposes. At the time of actual buying of wool for resale or for use in the mills they can protect the investment by selling short on the exchange. If the value of the purchased wool goes down, tops go down also and the operator can buy tops lower to deliver on his contracts. This profit offsets the loss on the wool actually handled. It is termed "hedging."

Hedging in wheat is a common thing among flour manufacturers. Users of leather also can hedge by handling futures contracts for hides. Of itself it seems to be a legitimate way for manufacturers to protect themselves against the effect of changes in the market prices of their materials and to ensure their ordinary profit from the process of manufacturing.

If there is to be trading in wool on the futures basis, it can best be done on the basis of tops. If it were to be attempted with grease wools, the variations in shrinkage and quality would make it impossible to agree as to whether the wool finally delivered was truly what the contract called for. The same is largely true of scoured wools. But in tops there is no waste. Noils have all been removed. The fineness of the wool to be contained in the tops can readily be specified and determined in case of dispute at time of delivery. Variations in weight are only such as are due to moisture and can readily be computed to an acceptable standard. So wool in the form of tops really offers the only practical basis of buying and selling of wool for future delivery.

Many wool growers are opposed to the whole idea of trading in futures of wool, wheat, or any other commodity. They regard it as a form of gambling and certain to react unfavorably upon the grower. Unfortunately for those of that opinion, dealing in futures is not illegal, it is wide spread, and in the case of wool, is increasing.

As the business is now being done, anyone who can put up the necessary deposit of 10 per cent of value can trade in wool tops. It can be done through many brokerage houses in the same way as wheat can be "gambled" with or securities bought or sold "short." It affords anyone who desires to do so a means of backing his judgment as to the value at a future date. Whether or not this hurts or benefits the producer is an open question. It is going on, and, as was said, is not now illegal.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

American National Live Stock Assn.,
Cheyenne, Wyoming — January
13-15, 1938
National Wool Growers Assn., Salt
Lake City, Utah—January 26-28,
1938

STATE CONVENTIONS

California, San Francisco—November
18-19, 1937
Texas, Brady—December 2-3, 1937
Idaho, Boise—January 6-8, 1938
Oregon, Prineville—January 10-11,
1938
Washington, Yakima—January 13-14,
1938
Montana, Great Falls—January 17-
18, 1938
Utah, Salt Lake City—January 24-25,

BREED ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

American Southdown, Lipton Room,
Chicago—November 29, 1937
6:30 p. m.
American Shropshire, Exchange Bldg.,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago —
November 30, 1937, 6 p. m.
American Hampshire, Union Stock
Yards, Chicago — December 1,
1937, 2:30 p. m.

SHOWS

International, Chicago—November 27-
December 4, 1937
Great Western, Los Angeles, Calif.—
December 13-18, 1937
Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden Utah—
January 7-13, 1938
National Western, Denver — January
15-22, 1938
Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show,
Stock Yards, North Salt Lake,
Utah—June 7-9, 1938

Now as to the recent effects of the Wool Top Exchange upon spot wool prices. For example: Mr. A is a cloth or a top manufacturer. He wants to buy actual wool within a few days. He can go to the Top Exchange and sell contracts for future delivery at a very low price. If wool is selling at 85 cents, clean basis, he may sell contracts as low as 70 cents. Immediately the word goes out: "Tops are lower." The garment maker who needs cloth reasons: "If wool is going lower, I'd better delay buying my cloth."

The dealer who probably has more than 80 cents invested in his wool sees the quotations going down. The futures market is pulled down. The manufacturer sees that he can buy tops on a lower basis than wool is held on Summer Street. True, it is for future delivery, but just the same his buyer goes out on the street with the idea of buying wool on the basis of prices of top futures. The dealer and commission salesmen are in a bad position and probably must lower their prices and the grower is injured. And the man who sold a few futures contracts at a low price can probably buy a large amount of spot wool enough lower to more than offset any loss he finally may need to take on his short contracts which represented a comparatively small amount of wool.

A concern which is carrying a large investment in actual wool recently said to a representative of the Wool Grower: "Really there are two markets in Boston, one, the top futures of about 70 cents, clean basis, for fine wool; the other one at the importing level of 85 cents."

Those who are in a position to know, consider that, as now conducted, the Wool Top Exchange is a very unsettling factor in the wool trade and has at least a strong tendency to lower prices.

For several months the National Wool Growers Association has urged members of the U. S. Senate Special Committee to Investigate Wool Marketing to so extend its investigations as to procure a fair report upon the operations of the Wool Top Exchange and their effect upon the market.

Meetings on New Taylor District Rules

OREGON RULE CHANGED

The so-called "Oregon" rule referred to in this article was materially changed following a series of conferences between Mr. Carpenter and his associates after the close of the state hearings.

The proposed new rule, which is being submitted for the approval of Secretary Ickes, provides, in substance, that holders of forest permits, or those who purchase feeds to round out their year's operations, will be allowed to use those permits or purchased feeds in showing their year-round setups. However, in case of necessary cuts, applicants of this class will have less favorable treatment than is given those who are owners of dependent lands in sufficient amounts to care for their stock during the time it is not on the public domain.

This change seems likely to give more general satisfaction. The full text will be printed when available.

THE Division of Grazing has just completed a series of meetings in nine states for consideration of the proposed new rules to govern the issuance of licenses or permits to graze upon the lands of Taylor grazing districts.

The present proposed edition of rules is the latest of a series that has seen many changes in the three years of administration of grazing on the public domain. These frequent changes have given rise to a great feeling of uncertainty and instability in most states. However, it appears that a stage of greater stability in rules may soon be reached.

It is admitted by Director Carpenter and his staff that some of the former rules have been found unworkable or unjust. The new proposals are calculated to remedy such, but appear also to cover some new ideas, as to which there is some question regarding their effect upon stock owners and in respect to conformity with the law as written.

Most of these meetings have been characterized by an unusual freedom of speech. Many licensees and some board members have reached the point at which they feel justified in differing with government officials on the propriety of actions taken or changes proposed in the new rules. This decision seems to have had a considerable effect, especially in the case of the recognition

of forest grazing permits. This is referred to later.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior T. A. Walters presided at the meetings. Explanations were made chiefly by Director Carpenter, and in his customary masterful and magnificent style.

The proposed rules, which bear the date of October 7 as that on which they were drafted, were in some particulars a compromise between different views or opinions held by officials of the Division of Grazing. As presented to the meetings, they appear to have full support in official circles. Among stockmen, however, the reaction was far from unanimous, although in the main it appears that the record of the meetings may justify the Division of Grazing in considering that the proposed rules have the approval of at least a majority of the members of advisory boards in each of the various states.

As previously announced in the Wool Grower, it is not expected that there will be any general meeting this year for joint consideration of grazing affairs by representatives of the various states. In the series of state meetings, the plan has been to have all members of advisory boards present.

The writer was present only at the Utah meeting and observed that many advisory board members, even when voting, were not fully clear as to the

proposals or the expected effect of various specific points upon which they were asked to vote through the questionnaires submitted to the boards by the officials.

The proposed new rules with accompanying definitions comprise five typewritten pages. At Wyoming and some other meetings, these were taken up in detail and an expression voted. At the Utah meeting, only four specific questions were submitted on the voting questionnaire, although opportunity was offered for additional criticism or suggestions. Some of the boards overlooked this and attempted when too late to express themselves upon points not covered in the specific list of four questions submitted.

The New Rules

It was announced that the changes in rules are calculated chiefly to govern in the issuance of term permits, although the announcement appears to mean that, at first, only three-year permits rather than those for ten years will be issued. It was also explained that until permits for some length of time are available, the new rules will also apply to the issuance of annual licenses.

The work of detailed range surveys and appraisals seems to be going a little faster and the completion of the study for a district is considered to be essential before term permits can be issued. After being worked over into final form, the new rules are to become effective as of January 1, 1938, and to govern the issuance of licenses or permits for the year 1938-39 or longer periods.

At the Utah meeting, where floor privileges were extended to all present, Messrs. Jorgensen and Hooper of the Utah Wool Growers Association and several others participated in the debates which centered chiefly around the proposed classification of applicants and permittees. Particular objection was taken to the description of Class One which was listed to read as follows: "Qualified applicants who have land which is dependent by location and use or full-time prior water, or both." It was argued by the Utah spokesmen, and particularly by Mr. A. H. Ander-

son, that the operation of this rule would sever from their present public domain range, many Utah sheepmen who are compelled to find summer grazing in the eastern part of the state and trail or move their flocks several hundred miles to what is commonly called the West Desert. This proposed description of Class One applicants is tied up with the definition carried in the proposal which states "land dependent by location is dependent land which adjoins or is in the immediate neighborhood of the range to be used."

Director Carpenter insisted that this was a liberalization of the former rules and a practical removal of the earlier description now very familiar under the terms "near," "nearer" and "nearest." His explanations, however, were not clear or convincing. The definition just referred to would appear to put stockmen whose customary public range lands are far removed from their base lands under a greater disadvantage than under the previous rules. Inasmuch as dependency by location now requires that the base lands at least be in the neighborhood of the permit desired rather than near the district itself.

Utah District Number One voted to cancel the proposed Class One and give the first preference to "qualified applicants who have land which is dependent by use, or full-time water, or both." This, however, was not generally approved by the eight Utah districts, although it seemed to have much merit. Probably further consideration and discussion might have changed the result, but the entire meeting was completed in one day, and many of those attending, and some of the advisory board members, were still far from clear as to just what had been done.

Another change which was represented as being very significant, but which in effect is not really so, is that in connection with priority. Under the proposed new rules, the term "priority" has been dropped and replaced by the term "land dependent by use." This is defined as land which has been used in a livestock operation in connection with certain range for any three years, or any two consecutive years in the five-year period immediately pre-

ceding June 28, 1934. This is an extension of the present department-made rule of one-year priority, which in the case of many districts was extended to two years by special permission.

Forest Permits

The recognition to be accorded public domain applicants who hold forest permits was prominently in the discussion in Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. Heretofore, it has been the position of the officials that no recognition should be given to forest grazing permits in computing the carrying capacity of lands "owned, leased or controlled" by the applicant. The continuation of such a rule and attitude promised to make it necessary for many stockmen to purchase additional commensurate lands to support Taylor permits. This would have been so, even though such lands could not actually be used, the applicant already having a year-round setup comprised in part of his forest permit.

Director Carpenter was plainly in a mood to surrender considerable ground on this point. In the discussion he presented as the best recommendation from the official side, a rule that was developed in the recent Oregon meeting, and which reads as follows:

Before a license or permit is issued in a grazing district, the period of grazing use by the applicant of all other federally owned and non-competitive bid lands will be added to the period of use of such license or permit, and if such total exceeds the maximum time allowable on the grazing area concerned, then such surplus time will be deducted from the period for said license or permit.

There still is much confusion among stockmen, and officials as well, as to the actual effect of this "Oregon rule." On its face it must mean that stockmen using the public domain for the customary full period would not have their forest permits considered in their showing of commensurate property or in proving that they have a year-round grazing setup. It would also mean that holders of forest permits would have to cut their time on the public domain, or their numbers of livestock, in cases in which the combined time on the forest and on Taylor districts

is in excess of the usual period allowed on the latter. At a later point, Mr. Carpenter said that, in reporting the grazing controlled by them, applicants might report only a part of the time covered by forest permits and so evade some or all of the cut in time or numbers that might be made in their Taylor permits.

A modification of the rule was later worked out in negotiations with the Idaho delegates under which the maximum time allowed to any Taylor district permittee would be used in computing the full time on federal lands instead of the usual or average time under the Oregon rule.

An additional rule for Idaho was proffered by Mr. Carpenter:

In districts where annual purchases of feed have been the custom for a majority of the livestock using the public domain, the operators following this practice will have such part of their setup as consists of regularly recognized base property provided for under class 1, the same as others with a full base property will be provided for, but for a number of livestock proportionately less as their base property is proportionately less than the full period necessary to complete the use between the period of use upon the public domain and twelve months.

As to the balance of the livestock of such operator, if sufficient range exists when class 1 is taken care of he will be allowed to offer as a base, not to exceed his average purchase of feed for the five-year period immediately preceding the passage of the act, and annually each year thereafter to furnish proof of his continuance of such purchase.

This was intended to cover a situation that developed at the Idaho meeting when Mr. Carpenter was understood to state that lands growing hay purchased by stockmen would acquire dependency and priority for Taylor permits.

The Wyoming delegates maintained their opposition to the Oregon rule and submitted counter proposals.

The Utah delegates took the Oregon rule under advisement, but by November 6, five of the districts had registered their opposition to the rule.

The above points were the ones that provoked the most serious discussions during the series of state meetings,

although many stockmen still are uneasy over the effect of other proposed rule changes. Progress is undoubtedly being made but not so rapidly as would be possible if there were more recognition on the part of officials of the danger in making general rules. If states or districts were permitted, through their local boards, to work out the problems on the basis of conditions in the districts, and the boards' recommendations more largely approved, the situation would work out more quickly and satisfactorily. As it is, material cuts in licenses or permits seem certain to be made. This year many licenses have been issued under which some of the applicant's livestock are admitted to the range under conditional or special arrangement. It must be expected that the animals now so admitted will be removed from the range next year. Such arrangements have been adopted particularly in appealed cases.

The question of increasing grazing fees was not raised during the meetings. Appropriations for the Division of Grazing have been increased from \$400,000 to \$550,000. In the Congressional hearings upon this increase, the Department of the Interior took the position that the expense of administering the Taylor Act is to be borne principally by the livestock industry.

Sheep Reductions in Utah Taylor Districts

THE Wool Grower recently received from the Division of Grazing a summary of the 1937 permits issued for the eight districts in Utah. Similar figures for other states are not yet available.

The number of sheep licensed in these eight districts in 1935 was 2,383,837. For 1937, the number is 1,997,019, or a reduction so far of 16.7 per cent.

The number of cattle licensed in 1935 was 238,011, and in 1937 it was 173,853, a reduction of 26.9 per cent. Both cattle or sheep figures for 1935 may be too high, as the stock was not counted and some owners applied for more than they owned, expecting to increase their herds later on.

The 1937 figures are based on September records and not on the range count. They may also be changed as a result of final action on pending appeals.

Court Decision on Taylor Act

THE Taylor Grazing Act, as applied to 12,000,000 acres of federal public domain in Idaho, is the supreme law in the state, United States District Judge C. C. Cavanagh ruled at Boise, Idaho, on Friday, October 8, 1937.

The A. P. dispatch on this decision appearing in the Salt Lake Tribune stated:

The judge's opinion was handed down in an action brought in federal court by Harry Noh, Murtaugh sheepman, to restrain Twin Falls County Prosecuting Attorney E. E. Babcock and Chester E. Blackett, Roseworth cattleman, from continuing legal efforts to prohibit him from using certain range lands in south Idaho.

"The Taylor Grazing Act grants exclusive authority to the Secretary of Interior to grant permits or licenses for the use of grazing livestock upon the federal public domain, and when that is done, one having such a permit or license to graze sheep upon a designated range is protected from any attempt of the state to exclude such use by him of the public range," the judge wrote.

Noh had obtained a permit to graze 1200 head of sheep on a part of the federal public domain on which Brackett had priority rights under the state police power laws effective up to the time the Taylor Grazing Act was enacted.

Frank L. Stephan and J. H. Blandfork of Twin Falls represented Noh and R. P. Parry and J. P. Thoman of Twin Falls appeared for the defendants, Babcock and Brackett.

Denver Yardage Rates

FOR two years the case of stock yard charges at the Denver market has been under consideration by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

After the usual procedure of valuation of the stock yards property by the government and presentation of higher appraisals by witnesses for the yards, Secretary Wallace, on February 17 last, issued an order in which he fixed the proper value of the yards at \$2,792,700. It was ruled that a net revenue of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was fair, en-

titling the company to an annual net return of \$181,525.50.

In this decision the basic rate on cattle was reduced from 35 to 30 cents and on sheep from 8 to 7.5 cents.

The yards company appealed to the courts. On October 8, the three federal judge court ruled in favor of the Secretary.

The appeal was based mainly on these points:

(1) The Secretary should have included in his appraisal the railroad trackage, chutes and pens used for unloading from the railroads.

(2) He should have included in his valuation the property owned by the yards and used for the Western Stock Show.

(3) The Secretary should have allowed \$325,000 for "going concern value."

(4) The land valuations were too low.

(5) The Secretary should not have required collection of one-half the regular charges from yards traders.

On all these points the Secretary was upheld by the courts.

The decision on the first point is of special interest in connection with Senate Bill 2129 and other efforts of the Chicago yards to transfer jurisdiction over railroad unloading charges from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture. In this case, the court said that return on the property used for unloading was derived from the amounts paid by the railroads to the yards company for that service and that it was already being paid by shippers through the regular freight charges.

The court held that the holding of the stock show is not an indispensable part of stock yards service and the yards account could not be charged with the claimed loss in connection with the show.

When the yards company filed its appeal from the Secretary's order, on March 19, the court allowed continuation of the old rates but required that the difference between the former rates and those presented in the Secretary's order of February 17 be impounded until the appeal was disposed of. At the first of October this fund amounted to \$16,000, which must be refunded to shippers. The company may carry the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.



New Style Lamb Wrapping Developed By Swift and Company

Saniseal Wrapt Lambs Ready for Shipment. Left, Premium Carcasses; right, Good Quality with Saniseal Wrapper.

MANY months have been spent by Swift and Company in tests and experiments to develop improved methods of dressing and handling lambs. The results of test shipments made so far point to a new era in better merchandising. The new method is called "Saniseal Wrapt."

It is said that this new process of Swift's helps lamb retain the original freshness and bloom from packing plant clear to retailer. Some 20 distinct advantages to the retail dealer and the industry generally are expected to result, they explain.

The achievement is the outcome of years of striving by the Swift organization to improve methods of merchandising lamb, and, it is pointed out, along this hard road ahead lie better average returns to retail dealers and lamb growers.

As the November issue of the National Wool Grower was about to go to press a report reached us from Chicago

that the new packaged lamb, "Saniseal Wrapt," has had a remarkable reception in test shipments to various eastern consuming centers. Reports thus far from retail outlets have been most encouraging. Several wool grower representatives on the annual Swift tour were in Chicago the last week in September and saw first hand in Swift's plant this new method of preparing and packaging lambs.

As though the idea of packaging carcass lamb were not revolutionary enough in itself, the company has even added that ultra-modern merchandising success, the "humidor pack."

Some deterioration has always occurred in the process of moving dressed lamb from packing plant to retail market. Under the new Swift process it is said that it is possible to deliver the lamb to the dealer in virtually perfect condition.

"Saniseal Wrapt," the name given to the new "package," consists of a tight-

fitting snowy muslin cloth wrapped close to the meat, with an outside covering of special-type heavy crepe paper. The muslin, soaked in a special preparation, is fitted over the carcass before it is cooled.

Outmoding the old methods of shipping lamb, either with no protective covering at all or at best with an ineffective stockinette covering, the new method insures freshness, sanitation, and original flavor for the first time, according to the company's lamb experts.

Elimination of the objectionable woolly flavor, or odor of the fell, is one of several outstanding results claimed for the process. It is predicted this alone will win back to lamb legions of former customers who were turned away because they thought they had detected a woolly flavor in some of their cuts of lamb.

The new Saniseal process is, of course just in its trial stages and changes and improvements may be made in order to perfect a process and a package that will result in many advantages to both producers and dealers.

Dealers will gain in several ways, the company's lamb men pointed out. For one thing, they say, "Saniseal Wrapt" stops losses due to darkening, drying out, and unnecessary trimming and also

MEM
SWI
Left
ing (C
sona),
McDou
Cunnin
(Color
tional
(Utah,
Joend
(Calif
ho),
Mexico

greatl
surfac
origin
that t
ideas
do a
Sanise

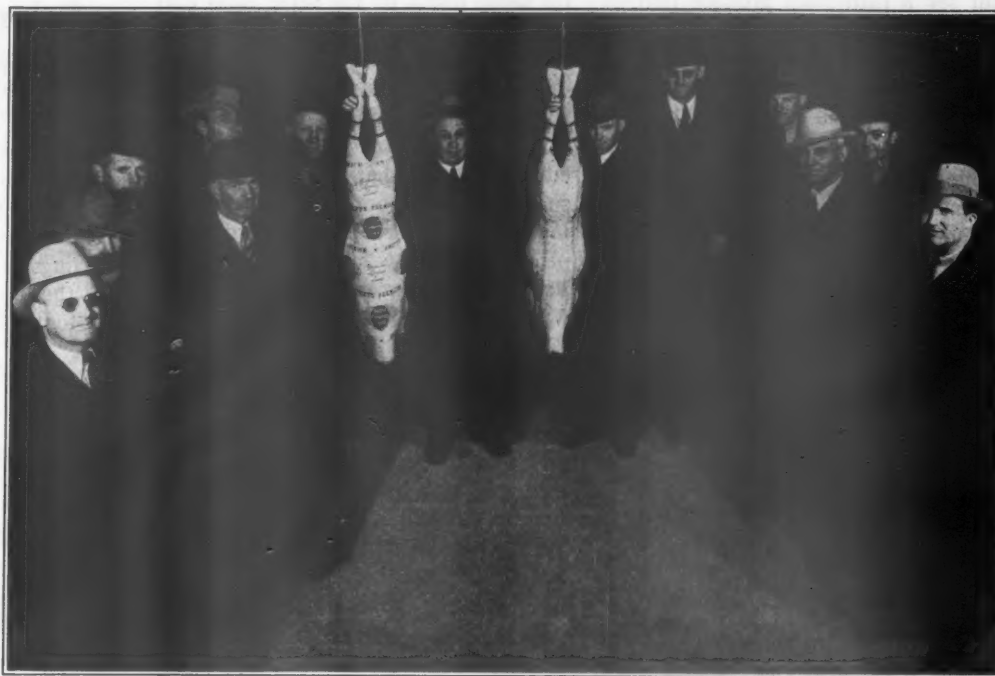
New
fication
other
out.
pany's
to can
ented
side o
be ab
ous cu
tify th
cut h
strips
tised
sumer

To
develo
seems
anythi
for la
to cor
more

Pat
metho
proces
and C

MEMBERS OF THE 1937 SWIFT'S SHEEP TOUR

Left to right, Messrs. Gooding (Idaho), Wilbur (Arizona), Barratt (Oregon), McDougal (Washington), Cunningham (Texas), Reeve (Colorado), Marshall (National Association), Jorgensen (Utah), Doggett (Montana), Joensdal (Wyoming), Spencer (California), Brailsford (Idaho), and Huning (New Mexico).



greatly improves the appearance of the surface of the lamb by preserving the original bloom. And so it is predicted that the dealer with modern selling ideas and initiative will be enabled to do a better merchandising job with Saniseal Wrapt lambs.

New branding makes possible identification of each individual cut—another merchandising help, it is pointed out. "Swift's Premium," the company's top quality lamb, will continue to carry this brand by means of patented strips which will run down the side of the carcass. Retail dealers will be able to leave the strips on the various cuts so that the customer may identify the brand bought, no matter what cut he buys. In other words, the strips will carry the nationally advertised brand name direct to the consumer.

To producers in particular, this new development of Swift and Company seems particularly hopeful, because anything which broadens the preference for lamb or makes it more desirable to consumers is certain to make lamb more profitable to producers.

Patents covering the new branding method and the entire Saniseal Wrapt process have been applied for by Swift and Company.

Loans on Range Land

REPRESENTATIVE wool growers, bankers and others met with representatives of the Farm Credit Administration in Rawlins, Wyoming, on October 26 and in Casper on October 27 where the subject of loans on range lands by the Federal Land Bank system was under consideration.

Some of the Federal Land Bank officials suggested that the loans on the livestock and land loans should be handled through the Farm Credit Administration as joint loans. Attention was called to the fact that some stockmen had been urging this procedure for several years, and that if the Farm Credit Administration really wanted to bring about such a situation they should ask Congress to pass the necessary amendments to the Farm Credit Act to permit the handling of both the chattel and real estate loans by one governmental agency. Livestock producers should not be expected to bring about this legislation. It should originate with the Farm Credit Administration and if it were proposed by them most livestock producers would favor it.

The land bank officials seemed to feel that range land did not have any

loan value unless the owner of such land had a complete year-round operating unit. It was pointed out to the officials that with the Taylor Act in operation the owners of such range lands would have a complete year's operating unit, grazing part of the time on the lands which they owned and leased and part of the time on the public domain, and in many cases part of the time on the forests.

The officials seemed to feel, however, that there was not sufficient security of tenure in a license or permit under the Taylor Grazing Act. It was pointed out to them that under the rules and regulations governing the administration of Taylor grazing districts the permit to graze livestock was tied to the land and that, therefore, once a license was issued on the basis of certain commensurate lands, it would inevitably follow that the license or permit would continue to be attached to those lands.

The land bank officials suggested that on loans on range lands the period of the loan should be shorter than the present 36-year amortization period on land bank loans on farm lands.

It was pointed out by the land bank officials that one of the provisions for loans on range lands was that the appli-

cant for a loan must produce part of his supplemental feed required for winter on the land offered as security. The absurdity of this requirement was pointed out to the officials at both of the meetings.

The land bank officials seemed fearful that if they were compelled to foreclose on range lands offered as security they would find the lands unsalable. It was pointed out that during recent years, even during the worst of the depression, range lands had a sale value and were being constantly sold, it being the opinion of those present that range lands were far more readily salable than farm lands.

Growers in attendance held that loans on range lands, where a license or permit to graze in Taylor grazing districts is held, offered the best possible security.

Some of the officials seemed to agree with the viewpoint several times expressed, that range lands based upon the proper valuation show a greater earning capacity than farm lands based upon a proper valuation. Instances were pointed out to the board where sales of range lands in various sections of the state by one concern had been made during the years 1933 to 1937 inclusive, all at prices higher than growers would ask as a loan value.

Dissatisfaction was expressed at the treatment of Wyoming by the Federal Land Bank of Omaha, it being the opinion of many of those in attendance at the meetings that Wyoming had not received proper consideration from the Omaha bank.

All of the evidence and testimony presented at the meetings emphasized the fact that loans on range lands were safe, that range lands were more salable than farm lands, that there was no reason why Federal Land Banks should not make loans on range lands immediately, and that, despite the fact that the land holdings of a livestock operator might be scattered, those land holdings provided for the most successful type of an operating unit, having winter range in one place, spring and fall range in another and a summer range in another.

The land bank officials seemed to feel that no one could run a success-

ful sheep outfit on the same class and character of land the year-round, yet it was pointed out to them that some of the most successful sheep outfits in eastern Wyoming had been doing this for many years. It was also pointed out to them that some of the most successful operators in the wool growing industry were those who did not produce any hay but relied upon the purchase of concentrated feeds and, when necessary, the purchase of hay. One of the growers pointed out that he was interested in two outfits, one which did not have any hay ranch and the other which did have a hay ranch, and that the profits of the outfit not having a hay ranch were at least 25 cents per head per year more than the profits of the outfit having the hay ranch. The character of the country in Wyoming is such that in many places in the state it is impossible to have an irrigated ranch. The records also show that in those sections some of the most successful wool growers in the State of Wyoming operate, and to require a man to produce part of his supplemental winter feed requirements on land that he owns is the height of absurdity. To attempt to saddle on a grower who already owns too much land the additional burden of a hay ranch is something that would probably not occur to anyone except a land bank official. Certainly anyone familiar with conditions in Wyoming will agree that such a requirement is even worse than absurd.

Range lands meet the security requirements of the Federal Land Bank. They are readily salable, and they produce an annual crop without cultivation, which crop is harvested without the aid of extensive machinery. The record of the wool growers during the depression indicates that even though they were heavily involved they could and did earn sufficient from the use of their lands to make principal and interest payments on any loans on land. Just why the land bank always discriminated against loans on straight range lands is something we have never been able to understand, and we hope as a result of these meetings they will give this matter the consideration to which it is entitled.

J. B. Wilson

Colorado Ram Sale

AT Montrose, Colorado, on October 30, 204 rams were sold at an average of \$26.70. Colonel Earl Walters was the auctioneer.

Hampshires made up the bulk of the offering. On 115 Hampshire ram lambs the average was \$25.87 and forty yearlings made \$40.39. C. F. Jacobs sold the top pen of five Hampshires at \$50 to Paul M. Akin. A pen of four from A. B. Jennings sold to Steve Cholas at \$42.

Soybean Oil Meal vs Linseed Oil

A THOROUGHLY scientific study of the protein values of soybean meal, linseed meal and corn-gluten meal is reported by the New York (Cornell) Agricultural Experiment Station.

The test was conducted in the laboratory with lambs. The object was to learn whether a pound of soybean meal protein differed in value from the protein of linseed meal and corn-gluten meal. It was found that there was no difference.

These three supplemental feeds were used along with corn and timothy hay in the first experiment and with corn and corn fodder in the second. While the test as made in the laboratory showed no difference in protein value, yet the authors seem to consider that in practical feeding the corn-gluten meal might show up less favorably. They say:

It was observed that the corn-gluten meal rations were somewhat less palatable than the other rations. This difference in palatability may be important under the usual conditions of feeding in which high feed consumption is necessary for the proper finish at the desired market weights. Differences in palatability are not considered when an effort is made to control the feed intake in order that the animals may consume equal amounts of each ration and in such amounts that even the least palatable ration is consumed with no waste. Such conditions are desirable in nitrogen-balance experiments but are not obtained or even desired under practical conditions of feeding. It is believed that any appreciable difference in palatability is an important consideration, because in many cases such differences may be an expression of differences in the nutritive value of the rations.

Around The RANGE COUNTRY

WYOMING

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, with some cool days and frosty nights, also with many mild sunny days favorable for fall work with livestock and in the fields. Winter wheat and range forage are good and livestock are doing well nearly everywhere. The north-eastern counties are in need of moisture, though the southern portion had better rains this month.

Casper

(Natrona County)

Weather and feed excellent, though a little dry (November 3). We only had one rainfall last month so the grass was dry and hard, but conditions are much better than a year ago and feed will be excellent on the winter ranges.

From 8 to 8¾ cents was the range in contract figures on feeder lambs of all kinds during October, while straight lots of ewe lambs were contracted at 9 cents. Yearling ewes, both fine wools and crossbreds, have been selling at \$8 to \$8.50 a head. A smaller number of ewe lambs have been held back for breeding than in 1936.

The regulation of the public domain here under section 15 of the Taylor Act is satisfactory in so far as there has been no restriction in the number of breeding ewes.

The coyote situation is very serious and we would like a state bounty law.

Cole Creek Sheep Co.

Afton

(Lincoln County)

Weather conditions have been good, but mostly dry, although some better than in the past two or three years. Most of the lambs were sold during September and I do not know of any recent contracts in feeders. About the usual number of ewe lambs are being retained for breeding.

Coyotes are bad and anything that would get rid of them would be helpful.

H. F. Benton

The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in *Around the Range Country*, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of October.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

MONTANA

Warm weather prevailed most of the month in all parts of the state, though some frosty weather occurred, terminating the growing season. Moisture in the soils was ample in some sections, but certain lower districts in the eastern portion are still in need of rain. Excellent weather for field work prevailed, and wheat and grasses made appreciable growth. Livestock are generally in good condition. Feed is ample, excepting locally in the eastern part of the state.

Three Forks

(Gallatin County)

We have had no precipitation since September 23 and temperatures are above normal (October 26). Winter feeding conditions will be about average. The public domain is overstocked but our own winter range is the best in years.

Late contracts on mixed ewe and wether feeder lambs were made at 8¾ cents. Most of the sheepmen are holding their ewe lambs at 9¾ cents, while yearling ewes are selling at \$8.50 to \$9.50 a head. I believe about the same number of ewe lambs are being held over for flock replacements as in 1936.

There has been no discussion here on uniform state bounty laws to handle the coyote trouble, so I do not know what the sentiment toward such a move would be. The Taylor grazing districts are operating satisfactorily, so far as I know.

Otto Land & Livestock Co.

IDAHO

Cool, frosty weather the first week was followed by abnormally warm, sunny weather, especially during the last week or so. Light to moderately heavy local precipitation occurred, but some sections are still in need of moisture, more especially over the southern portion. Winter wheat is making fairly good growth. Livestock are in good shape generally. Good haying weather prevailed.

Roberts

(Jefferson County)

The first rain since August came around October 5 and there have been others since then. However, feed is very dry (October 19) and most of the sheep have been in the fields since coming off the forests the middle of September. After the snow comes, we move our sheep on to the desert where feed prospects are good.

About 50 per cent of our lambs are sold as fats and shipped to eastern markets. During September wether lambs were contracted at 8½ to 9 cents and mixed ewes and wethers at 8¾ to 9 cents. We have very few fine wool ewe lambs here but crossbreds have moved at 9 to 9¾ cents. Yearling ewes, mostly whitefaced crossbreds, have changed hands at \$9 to \$9.50 per head. Not many ewe lambs are being retained this fall, breeders buying yearlings, mostly black-faced breeds.

Regulation of the public domain is by no means satisfactory; sheepmen simply cannot afford to buy hay ranches for a commensurate rating.

I do not know what the general feeling is toward uniform bounty laws, but from personal experience I know that we had fewer coyotes when we had bounty laws.

Charles C. Stibal

Wayan

(Caribou County)

The summer range has been fair, I'd say about average in this district, but the fall and winter ranges are both very dry (October 1).

September contracts for feeder lambs of all kinds were made on a 9-cent basis and recent transactions in straight ewe lambs have been at a 9½ cent rate. Yearling ewes are moving at \$9 a head.

The coyotes are plentiful and I feel as if whatever it costs us to keep their numbers down is money well spent and I think the rest of the stockmen in this section feel the same way.

Emil Stoor

Arimo

(Bannock County)

Weather and feed conditions have been excellent, except for the first few days in October, and much better than in the same period of the last three years. All sheep in this section are either on the low foothill ranges or on stubble or alfalfa pastures (October 28) and all livestock are in very good condition.

Losses of sheep and lambs from coyotes have been very heavy this season. Riding over the range one does not go very far before he comes across what was left of a sheep or lamb (most often a fat lamb) after a coyote's meal. I think the states should pass uniform bounty laws, but do not know what the opinion of sheepmen generally is on this question.

While I have not been directly in touch with the sheep business lately, I have noticed that there are more farmers acquiring small flocks.

Albert Swingewood

WASHINGTON

Mild daytime temperatures prevailed, but frosts occurred frequently at night in most sections. Rain was inconse-

quential in the eastern portion and in some middle counties, though farther west moisture was ample from showers in the middle of the month. Most wheat is making good growth, but some areas need more rain. Livestock have held up in good condition. Pastures are improving in some places, where rain was heaviest.

Prosser

(Benton County)

Feed is short here (October 25); even though we have had several moderate rains, no grass has started. The weather is lovely, much more like September than October. Winter feed prospects are a little better than average.

Very few ewe lambs are held over in this locality. Transactions in yearling ewes have been made at \$9 for fine wools and \$9.50 for crossbreds.

There are lots of coyotes, but a bounty and better pelt price prospects are bringing out more trappers. I am in favor of the bounty law with the exception of county segregation. I think the trapper should be able to use his bounty permit in any part of the state.

Clell Lung

OREGON

Temperatures averaged above normal, being unusually high the last week or so; however, killing frosts occurred in the higher sections early in the month. Rain was deficient, excepting for beneficial showers the middle of the month. Early sown wheat is doing well, excepting in some eastern counties where it has been too dry. Most livestock are doing well on fall pasturage. Pastures improved where the rains fell heaviest.

Richland

(Benton County)

Feed on the spring and fall range is the best in several years (October 28) and weather conditions are good. Present indications are that feed will be good on the winter ranges, both public domain and privately owned lands.

Crossbred ewe lambs have recently been contracted at \$6.50 a head and yearlings are selling at \$8.50 a head. I think about the usual number of ewe lambs are being held for replacements.

I have always believed in the bounty system as the proper method of handling the coyote situation, but I do not know what the attitude of sheepmen is generally.

The Taylor grazing districts seem to be functioning all right so far.

Noble Holcomb

Klamath Falls

(Klamath County)

Conditions on the range since October 1 have been better than usual, due to warm rains and good weather, and the outlook for winter feed is also promising.

I do not know of any recent contracts in feeder lambs, but top crossbred ewe lambs have been contracted at 9 cents and yearling ewes are selling at \$6.50 to \$8 a head. Considerably fewer ewe lambs are being kept by sheepmen than in 1936.

The coyote situation seems to be nearly normal. There is considerable agitation on the part of sheepmen for a return of uniform bounties.

Sheepmen seem to be generally satisfied with the way the Taylor grazing districts are being handled.

C. A. Henderson

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures persisted well above normal in all counties, but rain was deficient, being absent excepting during the middle week or so, when the northern and middle counties had good rains. This moisture was highly beneficial to ranges, but spoiled some hay. Grass made a fine start, however, and the winter feed outlook is good. Cattle are coming from the higher country in satisfactory shape.

Point Arena

(Mendocino County)

Fall weather and range conditions have been almost perfect. There were rains on the first three days of October and again, and more generously, on the 13th and 14th, bringing the total to

date (October 28) up to 4.15 inches. And warm, mild, growing weather prevailed during the entire month. What more could you ask? Last year was a complete opposite, while two years ago the season was quite similar to the present.

Over half of the lambs in this section were sold as feeders the past season, owing to the severe winter. Lack of feed prevented feeding after March 10, in my case, and that is what made the feeders. Fat lambs brought a fair price, but hauling feeders 200 miles to landino clover is expensive. The question of supplementary feeds is one of the most important for the sheepmen.

There are no coyotes in this coast section, but we have dogs, bears, mountain lions, and wildcats and I think a uniform bounty law is the proper way to handle the predatory animal situation all along the line.

Wool prices were good up to about the first of the month; now buyers say they do not know whether it is worth 40 cents or 15 cents. Which brings up a big question. I thought the National Co-op was going to be the solution, but . . . ?

W. I. Newcomb

Manchester

(Mendocino County)

Feed conditions in northern California are the best ever known at this season of the year. Stock are getting all the green grass they can eat. Last fall was the driest ever known.

A few sales of feeder lambs (mixed ewes and wethers) were made in October at 7½ cents and \$8 is being paid for yearling ewes.

All sheepmen here seem to be in favor of uniform state bounty laws.

John Ornbaum

Farmington

(San Joaquin County)

Light rains during October have injured the quality of the dry feed and have not been enough to start the new grass. We have no public lands in San Joaquin Valley, but the feed on the privately owned range areas is average to poor. Many of these lands were fed very short last April where many sheepmen have always depended on feeding volunteer grain on the land be-

fore it is plowed. The Soil Conservation program put a stop to that by paying the farmer to plow the feed under.

The Taylor grazing districts are operating to suit some, but unsatisfactorily to others.

Some ewe lambs have recently been sold at 10 cents a pound and yearling crossbred ewes have changed hands at \$9 a head.

We are strongly in favor of uniform state bounty laws. With only a handful of paid trappers over the state, coyotes remain the same menace as ever.

On the whole the sheepmen of California are no better off with higher prices, as cost of feed and operation has kept pace.

Elmer Norgard

NEVADA

Mostly favorable weather prevailed, excepting for the comparative dearth of moisture in most sections. Temperatures were abnormally high, and the entire grazing country has remained bare of snow. Cattle roundups were completed, with most animals in fair to good shape. Sheep have been moving toward winter ranges. The range has ample forage for the present in a few places, but rain is needed everywhere, and some ranges are already poor, allowing cattle to lose flesh.

UTAH

Favorable weather prevailed, excepting for the dearth of moisture in most southwestern counties. Temperatures ranged well above normal, especially during the last ten days, though killing frost was general at the close of the first week. Precipitation was appreciably above normal over northwestern counties, but was much lighter toward the south. Livestock were out of the high country, doing fairly well.

Tooele

(Tooele County)

Due to late October rains, the prospects for winter feed are better than for the last two or three years. In some sections the public domain range is better than it was last year at this time (October 26).

Wether lambs have been taken at 9 cents during the month, 8½ cents has been given for mixed ewes and wethers, and 9 cents for straight ewe lambs. Nine dollars a head is being paid for yearling ewes of the crossbred type. Fewer ewe lambs have been kept over this year than last for flock replacements.

The attempted division of the range in the Taylor grazing districts has not been fair, in my opinion, and the manner of issuing licenses has not been satisfactory in some cases.

The sheepmen I have approached are strongly in favor of a uniform bounty law for all states within this region. Some have sustained severe losses from coyotes.

Peter Clegg

COLORADO

Much mild weather occurred west of the Rocky Mountains, but the eastern counties had much cold weather. Moisture about the middle of the month was highly beneficial to crops and ranges, and most of the state is now well supplied. Crop harvesting and fall plowing are well along. Livestock are in good to excellent condition nearly everywhere, having left the mountains quite generally.

Craig

(Moffat County)

The fall feed has been somewhat better here this October than in previous years, but outside of five days in the middle of the month, it has been too dry for the feed to be palatable. Feed on the winter ranges will be quite good.

Prices on yearling ewes range from \$9 for fine wools to \$10 for crossbreds. Fewer ewe lambs have been retained.

I am very much in favor of uniform state bounty laws. Several wool growers have asked me lately what we could do to get such a law. The sentiment seems to be very strong for a bounty regulation to control the coyote situation.

Ralph R. Reeve

(Continued on page 39).

Cooperative Marketing of Range Livestock

COOPERATIVE marketing of livestock, its development and difficulties, are very effectively presented in Bulletin No. 7 issued during the past year by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. L. B. Mann, senior economist in the livestock and wool section of the F. C. A., is the author.

In gathering the material for this bulletin, Mr. Mann spent some time in the West in a first-hand study of the different types of cooperative livestock marketing agencies and of the conditions affecting them, and his presentation and interpretation of the data thus obtained give the bulletin real value to those already concerned in the management of livestock cooperatives and to those who may contemplate forming such agencies.

The growth of livestock cooperatives in the West has been slow. As early as 1906 the Cooperative Livestock Commission Company was organized by the American National Live Stock Association, the National Wool Growers Association, Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and the Colorado Livestock Association. It operated for about 2½ years with agencies at Chicago, Kansas City and South St. Joseph, but was "forced to close its agencies in 1909, largely because of discrimination on the part of traders and buyers."

The first successful cooperative established on a western market was the Farmers Union Livestock Commission at Denver. It was organized in July, 1919, by the Colorado Farmers Union and the Nebraska Farmers Union and continues in operation at the present time. Another successful early cooperative was the Western Cattle Marketing Association established in 1925 by the California Cattlemen's Association. It was reorganized in 1934 as the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association and is still in operation. The California Farm Bureau Marketing Association, set up in 1918 by local county farm bureau in the San Joaquin Valley, is also still functioning.

But most of the early efforts along the cooperative marketing line in the western area were failures, due largely to lack of sufficient volume. The spirit of individualism dominant in cattle and sheep raisers and their isolation are cited by Mr. Mann as potent factors operating against the establishment of cooperatives in the West. In the Middle West, from 1911 to 1922, there was a rapid growth in the local shipping-association movement, which gave the experience necessary in laying the foundation for the development of the cooperative sales movement. This was entirely lacking in the West, which proved another handicap to the establishment of cooperative marketing agencies in that area. Also, the divergent interests of the large ranch operators and the small farmers, and the opposing interests of cattlemen and sheepmen have retarded the progress of the cooperative movement. Another situation working against the cooperative marketing association, Mr. Mann states, was the influence of commercial credit interests. "Officials of these institutions usually were uninformed as to the advantages of cooperative marketing and were in some cases actually opposed to any such methods," and since range operators required loans for their operations, the attitude of their financing agents had weight.

The packer systems of direct buying and of feeding livestock are also included in the list of factors operating against the development of cooperative marketing in the West. On this point, Mr. Mann says:

The direct buying methods of packers, especially on the Pacific Coast, also has contributed to the lack of cooperative marketing development there. Packer-buyers deal directly with the ranchman on his ranch and, as a result, the ranchman feels that the element of uncertainty as to price is eliminated. Furthermore, many of these large operators have access to radio and other market information and consider themselves as capable of selling their stock as a trained salesman. They fail to take into consideration, however, the fact that the well-informed packer buyer who is buying livestock daily is apt to be a better judge of weights, dressing percentage, shrink, quality, grade, and market values than the producer who sells his cattle or lambs once or twice a year. Packers are

better informed on supply and demand, as well as general conditions affecting prices of livestock. They also have more information on short-time trends and prospects.

Also, the author points out it has been difficult for the cooperative to exist on such short marketing periods as prevail in the western range area.

But certain factors have also been at work tending to further cooperative marketing in the West. The need to reduce the expense of getting feeding stock from the producer to the feeder has led to the marketing of stock direct to the feeder by the producer, but the distance between the two, and the fact that usually the feeder only wanted a small portion of the producer's output have created difficulties that could be overcome largely by a cooperative marketing system. Lack of dependable financing, especially during the depression, and recognition on the part of stockmen of the need for, and value of reliable market information have also helped in the development of cooperative marketing associations in the West in recent years.

By 1935, there were ten cooperatives operating in the range states. Six of them were terminal-market sales agencies and four, the direct marketing type. However, it has added to the success of terminal-market agencies also to furnish a direct sales and purchase service for their members and a number of them offer such a service.

The major part of the 134-page bulletin has to do with the setup and operation of these range cooperatives. No attempt can be made here to cover any of this detail, but it is there on every angle of cooperative marketing and should be of interest and value to those directly connected with the handling of such agencies.

It is difficult, the author points out, to measure the accomplishments of these cooperatives. That their volume of business has increased is shown by the fact that in 1935 the ten cooperatives operating in western territory handled a total of 2,246,537 head, as against 1,033,854 in 1931. They have effected an important saving to their members and patrons by reducing the speculative profit and necessary handling costs in the moving of feeder cattle and lambs direct from the range to feed lot. Information supplied by six of

the cooperatives shows that since their organization and through the year 1934, they have saved their members approximately \$300,000 in the form of patronage dividends and reduced commissions, while twelve associations operating on the seven largest mid-western markets reported a total savings to their patrons, from their beginning through 1934, of approximately \$7,800,000, or from 10 to 50 per cent of commissions paid by their members.

They have also been active in expanding the direct movement of feeding stock from range to feed lot. Many of the cooperatives have also supplied their members with a livestock credit service through their own livestock credit corporation; total loans of \$41,681,423 being made by thirteen such credit corporations of the West and

mid-West during 1935. Service has also been rendered in securing improved transportation from railroads and trucks, in collecting claims for their members, and in furnishing unbiased market information to them. Also, where they have a sufficient volume of business, these cooperatives are able to exert a stabilizing influence on prices.

"The possibilities for increased growth in the western range states," the author states, "are great. To date livestock cooperatives in much of this territory have been forced to spend most of their time and energy in obtaining a foothold and in maintaining themselves. Most of them are now beyond that experimental or formative stage and should be in a position to show marked progress in the future, provided they broaden their educational

program and develop an elastic type of marketing service adapted to changing means of transportation and methods of packer and feeder buying."

A companion piece to Bulletin No. 7 is Circular No. C-103, also issued by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration and prepared by Mr. Mann. Its title is "Western Cattle and Sheep Areas—described for the use of Cooperative Marketing and Credit Associations," and it covers 70 areas for sheep production, grazing and feeding and 71 for cattle. For each area there is a brief description of climatic conditions, type of production, time and volume of marketings.

Copies of both of these bulletins may be obtained upon request from the Director of Information, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.



A Lamb Display of the First National Stores in their High Street Shop at West Medford, Mass., during National Lamb Event. This is typical of the support received from retail meat stores throughout the country for this lamb-promotion campaign.

New Assistant Forester For Intermountain Region



Glen A. Smith, selected as Assistant Forester in Charge of Wildlife and Range Management in the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah.

GLEN A. SMITH, for the past 30 years a member of the Forest Service organization in the Northern Region of the national forests, and widely known in range and wildlife management circles throughout Montana and northern Idaho, has been selected to fill the position of Assistant Regional Forester in Charge of Wildlife and Range Management in the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah.

In the last 18 years, during which Mr. Smith has filled the position of Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Wildlife and Range Management in the Northern Region, he has been a recognized leader in promulgating better range and wildlife practices. After taking a prominent part in organizing the Montana Sportsmen's Association, he served as chairman of the governing board of that group for upwards of ten years.

Mr. Smith was selected for his new position from a long list of eligibles because of his progressive leadership and outstanding work in the field of big game and forage utilization in national forests. Including Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming and Nevada, the Intermountain Region similarly has vast areas of range lands presenting the most complicated management problems in the country. There is an even larger demand for use of

the national forest range, requiring a broad understanding of existing agricultural conditions and calling for the mature judgment which only a man of Mr. Smith's experience could be expected to have.

Although this assignment became effective October 1, 1937, Mr. Smith will be retained in Missoula until January 1 in order to complete a special land appraisal project on which he has been working for several years.

Entering the Forest Service as a forest ranger on the Kootenai National Forest January 1, 1907, Mr. Smith was advanced to supervisor of the Custer Forest at Ashland, Montana, in October, 1908, and after placing this new unit in operation was moved to Billings in 1910 where for four years he was supervisor of the old Beartooth Forest which has since been combined with the Custer.

In July, 1914, he returned to the Kootenai Forest as supervisor and in 1918, in recognition of his forward outlook and demonstrated executive abilities, he was promoted to assistant regional forester in charge of operation in the regional office at Missoula. One year later, in October, 1919, he took over the duties of wildlife and range management and has remained in that position up to the present time.

The range surveys which he instigated and directed disclosed the need for many range improvements, and under his general supervision more than three quarters of a million dollars was expended in the construction of stock trails, stock corrals, bridges, boundary and drift fences, and in development of spring wells and stock water reservoirs. He has pushed the work of controlling range-destroying rodents and eradication of poisonous range plants.

In covering the vast expanses of the 17 national forests in the Northern Region to direct his studies and inspect the operation of his range management plans, Mr. Smith estimates that he has traveled over 27,000 miles by saddle and pack horse. It is said by those who know him best that he knows Montana and northern Idaho in detail better than any other man either in or out of the Forest Service.

From the time Mr. Smith landed in Montana from his native state of Missouri, nearly 40 years ago, he has taken a keen and active interest in fish and game resources of that region. His assignment to wildlife and range management gave him an opportunity to study over a wide scope of territory offering a wide diversity of problems connected with big game preservation and utilization.

Annual Meetings of Breed Associations

Hampshire

THE annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, at 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 1.

Shropshire

The annual dinner of the stockholders of the American Shropshire Registry Association will be held at 6 p.m., Tuesday, November 30, in the Exchange Building at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago and will be followed by the annual meeting at 7:30 p.m. in Mr. B. H. Heide's office, to the left outside West Gate on Exchange Avenue.

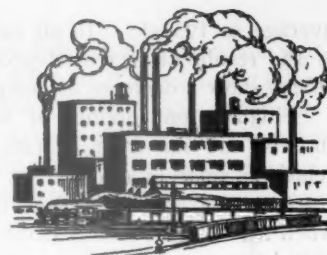
Dinner tickets, which are free to all members, can be obtained up to noon of November 30, upon presentation of the notice recently mailed out by Secretary Julia M. Wade.

Other events of International week to which Shropshire breeders' attention is called are the judging of wethers at 9 o'clock, Monday morning, November 29 and the Shropshire breeding show, at the same time on the 30th.

Southdown

The annual meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association will be held on Monday, November 29, in the Lipton Room of the Stock Yards Inn, Chicago, at 6:30 p.m.

National Wool Marketing



Corporation News Bulletin

Grower Owned and Operated

Comparative Volume Continues To Mount

ANOTHER wave of wool consignment is under way, according to word received from the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

It is estimated roughly that there is anywhere from 50 to 70 million pounds of wool in this country that is still neither sold nor consigned. This figure is approximately twice the amount of the same date a year ago.

Many growers realizing the difficulty of getting buyers to pay fair prices for their wool in the West are consigning their wool to their own organization in Boston. The total figures for the year indicate the volume of the cooperative organization will run to at least 30 per cent greater than a year ago. At the present date practically every member association is showing a substantial increase over a year ago.

Growers who are interested and still have their wool are urged to keep closely in touch with the market, and they will find member agencies of the National in their respective states glad to give them complete up-to-the-minute information at any time.

The Wool Market

TIME marches on, but not so the wool market. The stalemate between buyers and sellers which has featured the market for the last 90 days remains, and the wool market is without a basis upon which any volume of wool could be purchased or sold.

There are some who may dispute this statement, calling attention to the fact that there have been some sales of wool made both in the country and at the markets over the past few months. That is the case, but undoubtedly the bulk of sales and purchases that have been made were at prices which, for the most part, were sharply lower than prices which prevailed the first of August. On the other hand, there is ample evidence to support the statement that no volume of wool could be purchased at these prices, and that they have been for the most part either forced sales or sales which were hedged on the top futures market, and there have been some sales made even as late as this month

NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING DECEMBER 2

STOCKHOLDERS of the National Wool Marketing Corporation will hold their annual meeting at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, December 2 and 3, according to a statement just received from their office.

On the preceding day, December 1, the managers and Executive Committee will meet; the former to discuss the programs for this coming year and to analyze with the National the factors affecting and determining the course of the wool market.

that fail to reflect much of a down turn. In fact, they look better than foreign importing parity.

From these few statements, it may be seen that the wool market is still up in the air. Accordingly, it might be well to analyze the present situation with respect to the various factors that do affect our wool market.

Supply

Estimates of the available supply of wool in this country on November 1 of this year total around 350 million pounds of wool, which represents around 20 per cent more wool than was available in this country a year ago at the same date. Quite an increase to be sure, but it must be remembered that supplies a year ago were at the lowest for several years. Also, should consumption figures for the next six months be the equivalent of the average for the same months over the last three years, that supply would be insufficient to fill mill needs. Of this total, it is estimated around 60 to 70 million pounds consists of wool that is still in the country, which is approximately 100 per cent more wool than there was a year ago. We shall discuss this later.

This increase in supply as compared to last year is directly traceable to increased importations, rather than to increased production. Imports this year will be almost 100 per cent greater than they were a year ago, reaching the staggering total now of around 173 million pounds of apparel wool and carpet wool that has gone into the apparel trade.

Late figures on world supplies indicate that supplies in the Southern Hemisphere will be larger in the year 1937-38 than they were a year ago, but slightly lower than the 5-year

average in 1931-35. In all cases, the increase in supplies is the result of increased production because figures on stocks show a decrease as compared with a year ago.

Figures on supplies of wool in importing countries likewise are far from bearish, indicating that stocks are relatively small in all countries with the exception of Japan. Furthermore, stocks of wool tops in Continental Europe, when figures were last available, show them to be considerably below average.

Mill Consumption Running About the Same As a Year Ago

The fact that the mill consumption of wool, up until the first of May, ran sharply ahead of 1936 has accounted for the total consumption of apparel wool to date in this country being very close to that of a year ago. Figures up to October 1 actually show our consumption at 412 million grease pounds to be ahead of 1936 when the consumption was 409 million pounds. However, estimates on the October consumption, based on the trend in October and September, would indicate that on November 1 the 1936 total consumption was undoubtedly slightly ahead of that for 1937.

Normally, one expects to see during the last three months of the year an increase in the consumption of wool. Such is the seasonal trend. However, present indications are that 1937 may prove to be an exception to this general rule, and our consumption, accordingly, for the last three months of the year will fall under normal. This would not be surprising in view of the fact that we went through practically two and one-half years of very high wool consumption, mills carrying large backlogs of orders which could not help but build up a surplus of stocks on the shelves of retailers, wholesalers and mills upon which they could expect to draw heavily during any period of business uncertainty.

Business Uncertainty Upsetting Factor

Again events have proved there is at least a sympathetic relationship between conditions in the stock and bond markets and the wool market. The sharp break in securities at least has had a psychological deflationary influence on other markets, caused uncertainty in future trends, reflected fear on the part of the manufacturing industry, and the wool market, like other markets, quickly felt its effect. At the same time, commodity prices weakened, the result in part of the losses in securities, and the cause can be traced to increased production of agricultural commodities which, naturally, caused a general lowering of values.

Another disturbing fact has been the easing off in industrial production, which, in the last two months, has shown a decline of approximately six points. The output in the steel mills dropped off. Textile production slowed up. Shoe factories turned out fewer units. Experience tells us that this likewise has its influence on wool markets in that it tends to slow the demand and is an important factor.

Figures on factory employment, however, fail to reflect any great change. Declines in the numbers employed in

one group were offset by employment in other lines which operate seasonally. However, the seasonal trend in factory employment is always upward at this period of the year, and that cannot be said from a study of available figures in 1937. These last named factors, of course, have been reflected in the goods market, which is rather stagnant.

Goods Market Stagnant

There is little question that in any period of business uncertainty all groups from mills to consumers themselves are prone to stop, hesitate, and study before further buying, and this year has proved no exception. Advance orders and purchases of worsteds and woollens for men's wear for fall have fallen off. In an attempt to attract this business, manufacturers have slashed prices. However, instead of attracting buyers, the slashing of prices has served more to cause buyers to withdraw under the excuse they were waiting for a more stable market to develop. Orders of women's wear have not developed. Actual sales of retailers, on the other hand, have still not slumped as badly as one might imagine. Figures on the New England area of men's apparel, for example, have shown only a 4 per cent decline from a year ago, while sales of woolen goods for women's wear are practically identical.

Latest reports from foreign countries are along similar lines. A total for the year is showing a considerable improvement over a year ago, but recently there has been a little dullness noted in their markets.

Foreign Markets Rather Uneven

Cabled reports from the Southern Hemisphere indicate considerable unevenness in Australian markets, but of comfort to the growers is the fact that any weakness has usually served to incite competition with its resulting firming up of markets.

At the present time, good Australian wools have a clean landed cost at Boston, duty paid, of from 86 to 90 cents. Purchases in the Southern Hemisphere have been confined mostly to European countries, with Japan buying only spasmodically and America still out of the running. In South America, shearing is just getting under way and reports indicate fair competition for the wools, but again American buyers are seemingly hesitant to make purchases in view of the unsettled condition of the domestic market.

Still another factor that must be considered in any proper appraising of values is the relationship of wool to other textiles. Here we find that prices of wool, if figured on an import parity basis, have not declined to the same extent as have some of the other raw materials—cotton especially. Unquestionably, this weakness in the cotton market caused in turn by a 17½ million-bale crop has been a weakening factor.

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, a minimum of trading has taken place as buyers and sellers are far apart in their ideas of wool values. It should be added further that not only is there a wide spread between the two groups, but sellers are not actively interested in the market and the chances are will not be until there is a general revival of orders for woolen and worsted goods.

In the trade itself, we find two schools of thought, the majority, led by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, contending that the values of wool should be those that were in effect the last time any volume of wool was sold, which was along in August, and certainly no lower than foreign importing parity since further importations of wool will be needed before the new crop is available if consumption continues at average figures.

On the basis of such quotations, fine territory wools in the original bags, average to good length, would be worth on the present market around 86 to 90 cents, with other grades priced accordingly. That sales have been made at this figure is shown by an actual sale made on the market as high as 93 cents clean during the past week. The sale, however, covered only a very limited quantity of wool. Accordingly, it could hardly be recognized as portraying the existing market. On the other hand, purchases have been made of wool from growers, and sales are reported in limited quantities of wool by those who hedged on the top futures market, at as low as 70 to 73 cents, and on the basis of the present top futures market, raw wool would seemingly be worth even under these figures. However, the majority on Summer Street are not recognizing this top futures market as a criterion of raw wool values and, accordingly, are inclined to discount these figures.

From this it can be seen that growers who are still holding wool in the country are a most important factor. Any unloading by them of their wool at prices under foreign importing parity will seriously weaken the cause of those who are holding out for higher prices when the demand for wool develops. An increasing number of growers recognizing this are banding together and consigning their wool to the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Unquestionably, the greater volume of wool handled by this organization, the stronger can be its position on the wool market. All who are interested in the future of the market are urging growers to follow this course. Under existing conditions, that is, with the general slump in business which all must recognize, with other textiles lower, with consumption of mills declining, it is generally recognized that only a complete revival of conditions will force wool values back to those which prevailed during the late winter and early spring months. However, at the same time, it is felt that organized effort on the part of those who are sincerely interested in the grower can prevent any further sag in wool values, unless, of course, other determining factors become worse, which we hesitate to believe in the light of recent political developments.

Men's Wear Wool Goods Prices Reduced

WOOL goods markets became more settled the last week of October, following the establishment of a floor on men's wear spring fabrics by several important producers, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Prices were marked down $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents a yard on representative lines of men's wear, bringing values to the lowest levels witnessed in almost a year. The reductions in large part canceled the advances made during the first three quarters of the year when demand was brisk and production heavy.

"Indications are that business in men's wear lines will begin to pick up shortly," says the Exchange Service. "Clothing manufacturers who have been delaying the placing of contracts in anticipation of a price decline are expected to send in those commitments in the next ten days. Fancy weaves are expected to benefit most, as clothing cutters seem to be fairly well stocked on staple and semi-staple cloths. Women's wear markets were quieter as the fall season came to an end. Mills

are expected to begin the showing of spring lines in the next few weeks.

"The anxiously awaited reductions in men's wear fabrics were in line with the recent declines in wool and yarn values, and reflected the conditions created in piece goods markets by the drop in raw materials and semi-manufactures. Other mills are expected to follow the lead of those mills which withdrew prices last week and came out with revised lists this week. The lower prices are expected to force reductions of 50 cents a garment in wholesale clothing markets. Prior to the naming of the new prices, business in wool goods was at a standstill and machinery activity was declining. While sellers do not expect a broad expansion in demand in the next few weeks, they look for real improvement. Meanwhile, clothing manufacturers are reducing stocks and should be in a position to take on more merchandise shortly. Cool weather has stimulated clothing sales in a number of localities.

"The break in the stock market caused a cessation of demand for women's wear piece goods. Mills, however, are turning out the final lots of fall merchandise and are starting to work on spring lines. The response

of buyers to spring offerings will depend in great measure on retail sales of fall and winter garments. Cloak and suit houses last week reported numerous re-orders from stores all over the country. The reductions in men's wear fabrics have not been duplicated in women's wear cloths, due to the fact that mills have yet to embark on their spring season. Women's wear materials, however, are not sold on price to the same extent as men's wear, style being a much more important item.

"Manufacturers of worsted sport coats who are open for new business in men's goods for immediate delivery are expressing a willingness to make lower prices on account of the change in worsted yarns. Underwear mills making wool numbers are making no price changes for the balance of the fall trade as yet, notwithstanding the easier wool market, since buyers are placing little new business but are anxious to get goods on old orders as promptly as possible. Some large buyers of swim trunks are coming to the market in connection with next spring operating. Prices are reported reasonable on such numbers as men's part-worsted and all-worsted swim trunks and suits."

A. W. I. Advances The Balanced Wardrobe Campaign

THE "Balanced Wardrobe" for men has become one of the major features of the continuing program of wool promotion carried on by Associated Wool Industries and thus far the plan has received the support of a large number of trade concerns.

The object of the plan is to effect a permanent increase in the sale of men's wear by instilling in the mind of a customer the idea of having a wardrobe that fits his needs for all occasions. This does not mean that salesmen are trying to sell to any purchaser all at once a complete wardrobe, but to relate his purchases to that idea so that eventually he will possess the clothes necessary for a well-dressed appearance at all times and events throughout the year and from then on keep it complete by making replacements as required.

P. B. Juster, president of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, which has given strong endorsement to A. W. I.'s Balanced Wardrobe Campaign, writing at some length on the idea in a recent issue of National Clothier, says:

Results of a two-year study of the men's wear field by Associated Wool Industries showed that over-emphasis on price has failed to stimulate any real desire on the part of men for clothes, clothing purchases consisting for the most part of replacement of worn-out clothes "at a price." The first principle of the new campaign, therefore, is to stimulate a desire in men for clothes through the use of desire-building appeals. The focus of these appeals is the balanced wardrobe idea, the purpose of which is to broaden selling and buying to a consideration of the whole wardrobe rather than a single suit or coat.

It involves selling every suit for a proper place in the wardrobe of the individual customer and for a particular type of occasion wear. It provides better service to the customer through analysis of his personal wardrobe needs. It tends to build repeat customers and to increase sales by adding to a man's wardrobe rather than merely making replacements.

This sales-method is applicable to virtually all income level groups, the wardrobe units varying in accordance with need.

For the average man five basic types are recommended; the business suit, the dress-up suit, holiday or leisure clothes, formal evening clothes and active sportswear. Each one of these basic types may be expanded into wardrobes within a wardrobe. * * *

To assist stores in training salesmen to carry out the wardrobe plan on the selling floor, Associated Wool Industries has made available to retail stores a talking-slide film entitled "Suitability Sells Suits," which has had high praise from leading retailers. This film has been furnished to 83 important stores where it is an integral part of their permanent equipment for sales training, and is loaned to stores everywhere upon request to Associated Wool Industries' Department of Retail Store Promotion.

The balanced wardrobe idea has also received specific mention and commendation in many other of the important publications of the retail trade, including the Daily News Record, Men's Wear, and Contempo Men's Wear Guild, Inc. A recent issue of

Contempo which reaches 300,000 men consumers, presents related fashions for men, giving prominent place to the balanced wardrobe idea. Esquire, with a circulation of 800,000, has also used similar material.

Another fall program of A. W. I. is "Back-to-School" promotion. Instead of featuring school togs during the last week or two of August, A. W. I. is endeavoring to prolong such special sales promotion through November.

A. W. I. is also tying in with retailers, pattern companies, sewing machine companies and others in their efforts to stimulate the purchase and use of fabric yard goods by preparing and distributing information on the types of wool fabrics available and the uses to which they can be put in women's wear as fashion has decreed it for the coming season.

Wool On Hand

NOTWITHSTANDING all the pessimistic talk that recently has been spread in regard to the wool situation, the official figures furnish encouragement to owners of unsold clips.

A separate report in this issue of the Wool Grower shows a surprisingly good rate of wool consumption by mills in September.

The figures on stocks which appear below show that for shorn wools on the greasy basis, dealers had on hand on September 25, but 6.7 per cent more than at the same date in 1936. Manufacturers and top makers had 2.5 per cent more. The dealers' stocks were

slightly higher than on June 26, but manufacturers held 16 million pounds less.

The table shows September 25 total stocks of apparel wool and the weight of domestic and imported, both for dealers and for manufacturers. The same figures also are presented for stocks of pulled wool held by dealers and others which should include the weights carried by packers.

On September 28, the total stocks of apparel wool were 309,609,000 pounds, compared to 234,250,000 pounds shown here.

The wools still held on ranches and in producing areas are not included in these figures.

Raw Wool Stocks Held by Dealers, Topmakers, and Manufacturers

In Thousands of Pounds

(GREASY BASIS)

Class, Holder and Origin	SHORN WOOL STOCKS			PULLED WOOL STOCKS		
	September 25, 1937	June 26, 1937	September 26, 1936	September 25, 1937	June 26, 1937	September 26, 1936
APPAREL CLASS TOTAL	234,250	246,473*	223,513*	41,766	40,914*	38,085*
Dealers	130,324	127,045	122,105	25,686	20,960	20,504
Domestic	117,379	114,481	112,576	21,706	17,486	16,269
Foreign on hand	12,842	12,297	8,853	3,743	3,085	3,761
Foreign afloat	103	267	676	237	389	474
Mfrs. & Topmakers	103,926	119,428*	101,408*	16,080	19,954*	17,581*
Domestic	73,680	74,137*	79,338*	11,529	13,852*	14,358*
Foreign on hand	28,525	41,556*	20,499*	4,543	6,086*	2,799*
Foreign afloat	1,721	3,735*	1,571	8	16	424

*Revised.

Lamb Display at Safeway No. 950

THE attractive window showing of lamb in the picture at the right was made by Safeway Store No. 950 at Albuquerque, New Mexico, during National Lamb Event.

The photograph was sent to the Wool Grower by Mr. Tom Snell, secretary of the Sheep Sanitary Board of New Mexico, which has always been an ardent advocate of lamb promotion.

Safeway No. 950, according to Mr. Snell, puts forth great effort to turn in a creditable performance in all lamb campaigns. In the four weeks of National Lamb Event, a total of 1673 pounds of lamb went over the counter at No. 950 to the people of Albuquerque, which makes an excellent report for a shop of its size.



Wool Consumption In September

THE average weekly consumption of wool during September failed to keep pace with the stride set in August, but still kept a jump ahead of the July weekly rate.

During September 8,011,000 pounds of shorn wool (grease basis) of the apparel class went into consumption weekly, which was 12 per cent below the August rate of 9,223,000 pounds and 11 per cent above the July weekly average of 7,203,000.

These figures do not include any pulled wools of the apparel class or any carpet wools.

The weekly average consumption for 1937 for the period January to September, inclusive, is given as 9,203,000 and as made up of 69 per cent domestic and 31 per cent foreign wools on which duty has been paid. During September, only 16 per cent of the weekly consumption was imported wool.

Awards at Pacific International Livestock Exposition Portland, Oregon — October 2-10, 1937

RAMBOUILLETS

	Aged Ram	Yearling Ram	Ram Lamb	Yearling Ewe	Ewe Lamb	Flock Open	Flock Bred by Exhibitor	3 Ram Lambs	3 Ewe Lambs	Get of Sire	Produce of Ewe
Glenwood Farm	1	3-4	1-2	1-2	2-3	2-3	2-3	1-3	2-3	1-3	1
Malcolm Moncreiffe		1-2	3-4	3-4	1-4	1	1	2	1	2	

Champions: Ram, M. Moncreiffe on yearling; Ewe, Glenwood Farm on yearling.

HAMPSHIRE

F. Brown & Sons			5-6	5-6	5-6	3	3	4	4	4	2-3
M. Moncreiffe		2-4	3-4	1-3	3-4	2	2	3	3	2	1
Mt. Haggin		1-3	1-2	2-4	1-2	1-5	1-5	1-2	1-2	1-3	
Schmidt Bros.		6									
Willard Bros.	1	5				4	4	5	5	5	4

Champions: Ram, Mt. Haggin on aged ram; Ewe, M. Moncreiffe on yearling.

SUFFOLKS

A. Cruickshank		1		4		3	3	2	3	3	4
F. T. Fox			2-3	1	2-3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Schmidt Bros.						4			4	4	3
Chas. Turner	1		1-4	2-3	1-4	1	1		1	1	1

Champions: Ram, Chas. Turner on aged ram; Ewe, Chas. Turner on ewe lamb.

CORRIEDALES

M. Moncreiffe		1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1	1	1	1	1	
R. W. Phillips	1		3-4	3-4	3-4	2	2	2	2	2-3	1

Champions: Ram, M. Moncreiffe on yearling; Ewe, M. Moncreiffe on yearling.

NOTE: The awards in the wool show of the Pacific International were not received in time for inclusion in this month's issue of the Wool Grower. They will be printed in the December number.



Senate To Get Data On Wool Market Investigation In January

THE Daily News Record of October 6 carried the following item over a Washington, D. C. date line:

Legislation looking toward governmental regulation of the wool market will be offered at the next session of Congress on the basis of investigations now being conducted by a Senate committee, it was indicated here today by Senator Adams of Colorado, chairman of the inquisitory group.

Senator Adams stated that the work of his committee would not be completed before the beginning of the next session, but stated that much information has been uncovered that indicates the necessity of new regulatory legislation. The investigation has been under way for more than two years.

It is expected that the investigation can be finally completed in time to place the complete findings of the committee before the Senate about January 1.

LAMB FEATURED IN ELECTRIC SIGN

E. Kahn's Sons Company, packers of Cincinnati, Ohio, used their gigantic electric sign at one of the most prominent corners of the city to feature lamb during National Lamb Event.

At regular intervals, the lamb roast shown in the above picture was automatically shifted to give place to an equally attractive showing of lamb chops, followed in turn by lamb stew.

The annual cost for space and maintenance of this sign, which is 75 feet high (the lamb carcass shown was twelve feet in length), is reported as \$50,000. A month's run was given to lamb by the E. Kahn's Sons Company.

Hansen Ram Topped Wyoming Sale

A RAMBOUILLET ram entered by W. S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, made the top price of \$105 at the Wyoming Ram Sale in September. In the Wool Grower report of this auction, the Montana State College was credited with the high sale. The college, however, made the second high figure in the sale of a yearling Rambouillet at \$100.

Kansas City Commission Rates

AN increase in charges for selling cattle at the Kansas City market, to take effect on November 1, was recently allowed by Secretary Wallace. We understand that in this case also shippers were not consulted or allowed to be heard prior to allowing the increase, which is for a trial period until April 30, 1938. Sheep and hog selling charges were not altered.

In presenting their case, the commission men argued upon these points:

(1) Increased costs of living; (2) higher expenses on stationery, printing, taxes, and postage; (3) new expenses from Social Security Act; (4) decline in receipts of certain species of livestock; (5) increased volume of small lots of livestock caused by increased truck receipts; (6) increase in value of services rendered to shippers since 1931 because of substantial increases in values of livestock.

Effect of Weight of Feeder Lambs Upon Gains and Finish

AN interesting experiment with Montana feeder lambs of various weights was concluded last spring at the Ohio Experiment Station. These lambs were of the 1936 crop. The weights of the various lots at the time they were put on feed is shown in the third line of the table.

The experiment was conducted by D. S. Bell. His explanation of the experiment and discussion of the results follow in part.

Cost of Lambs

The lambs to make up the first 5 lots cost \$6 per hundred at Terry, Montana. To this cost is added 10 cents per head buying charge, and the cost of health inspection, freight, feed in transit, and hay used to regain the shrink lost by the lambs in transit. The cost of the lambs at the start of the feeding period, when the lambs approximated their loading weight, was \$8.04 per hundredweight. The stunted lambs came through with others comprising a car load. They cost \$4 per hundredweight in eastern Montana and can be considered as costing about \$5 per hundredweight in our feed lots.

The Feeding

Each lot was hand fed twice daily a ration of shelled yellow corn and good-quality first cutting mixed red and alsike clover hay. All lambs went onto grain feed, which brought the corn allowance to one pound per lamb daily at the end of the fourth week. Corn was further increased for each lot separately, according to the feeder's judgment and until each lot was on full feed. A full feed of hay was assured by allowing the lambs a margin of 8 to 10 per cent, which was weighed back as refuse. The data are computed on the amount of hay actually eaten. All lots were fed for a sufficient length of time to obtain desirable market fin-

Results of Test With Six Weights of Feeder Lambs

Experiment No. 744 Started Oct., 29, 1936	Lot 1 Heavy Weight Lambs	Lot 2 Medium Weight Lambs	Lot 3 Average Weight Lambs	Lot 4 Light Weight Lambs	Lot 5 Very Light Weight Lambs	Lot 6 Stunted or Throw- out Lambs
Lambs in lot.....	30	30	30	30	30	30
Mortality**.....	0	1	2	2	0	3
Av. initial weight, lb.....	72.3	62.6	53.4	50.3	44.8	36.2
Av. final weight, lb.....	97.2	90.4	89.3	89.0	82.8	75.7
Av. daily gain, lb.....	0.336	0.319	0.340	0.346	0.340	0.330
Days on feed.....	74	84	98	112	112	119
Shelled corn.....	1.05	1.09	1.14	1.15	1.13	1.07
Clover hay.....	2.38	2.02	1.82	1.52	1.49	1.26
Salt.....	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.016
Feed per 100 lb. gain:						
Shelled corn, lb.....	313.2	342.3	335.4	332.1	331.1	323.5
Clover hay, lb.....	710.4	633.4	535.3	440.4	438.9	381.7
Salt, lb.....	4.03	5.05	5.20	4.40	4.40	4.80
Feed to fatten each lamb, lb.:						
Shelled corn.....	77.7	91.6	111.7	128.8	126.6	127.3
Clover hay.....	176.1	169.7	178.4	170.2	166.9	149.9
Salt.....	1.04	1.34	1.76	1.68	1.68	1.90
Cost of 100 lb. gain.....	\$11.62	\$11.64	\$10.76	\$ 9.98	\$ 9.95	\$ 9.37
Selling price (Cleveland).....	\$10.85	\$11.00	\$11.25	\$10.90	\$11.00	\$12.00
Top market quotation (Cleveland).....	\$11.00	\$10.90	\$11.00	\$10.85	\$10.85	\$12.25
Dressing percentage*.....	47.4	48.9	49.0	47.5	48.8	47.6

*Stock yard weight and chilled carcass basis.

**Mortality due to so-called "over-eating disease" or "apoplexy," except one lamb each in Lot 3 and Lot 6. No excessive mortality can be charged against any weight class, except as the feeding period is lengthened the chances of death loss are slightly greater.

Feed Prices: Corn, \$1.12 per bu.; clover hay, \$15 per ton; salt, \$15 per ton.

ish, or, as with Lot 1, until the upper weight limit of market desirability was reached. Accordingly, the length of feeding period was not identical in all lots.

Discussion of Results

[In examining these figures, attention must be directed to the fact that the heaviest lambs were on feed for only 74 days and the 36-pound lambs were fed 119 days. Still the lightest lambs made the cheapest gains and the two heaviest lots the most expensive gains.

The light lambs (Lot 6) also sold the highest. But each lot was marketed at different dates and the market was higher when Lot 6 was sold. In his discussion of the results, which follows, Mr. Bell does not compute net profits. The lightest lambs, owing to their lower cost and cheaper gains, would have shown the most profit even if sold on the same kind of market as the other lots.—Editor.]

In this test the results show that the heavyweight lambs of Lot 1, even though carried to an average final weight of 97.2 pounds, were not highly finished. They hung up carcasses which the packer described as "leggy" and not highly desirable for the eastern dressed-lamb trade. The packer's opinion is further reflected by the fact that the lambs sold for 15 cents per hundred under top price. * * * Heavyweight lambs are not always undesirable from the feeder's standpoint, as will be shown later. Further, the heavyweight lambs in this test were started on feed at a rate equal to that for lighter-weight lambs. Whether a faster rate of going on corn at the outset of the feeding period would prove safe and desirable with heavyweight lambs is an open

question which this test does not answer. Likewise, the influence a faster rate of starting on corn might have on the final finish of Lot 1 weight class of lambs is an open question.

The table shows that the "average daily gain" made by lambs of the different weight classes was nearly identical. As was pointed out in a previous test and duplicated here, weight apparently has little effect on the rate of gain made by lambs put on feed according to the previously given schedule. Data previously obtained, however, indicate that if we had attempted to carry the lighter-weight classes over a longer period to a higher final weight, of 90 pounds for example, the story likely would have been different. This observation can be summarized as follows: "Lambs in our experimental lots have shown a definite tendency to slower gains as they reach reasonably high finish and as the feeding period extends beyond 112 to 120 days." The above point was made in interpreting the 1935-1936 test, when one group was fed for 133 days. We digress, therefore, to emphasize that "there seems to be such a factor as timeliness in marketing lambs, because of condition of flesh and length of time on full feed." This was considered in marketing the lambs in this test.

The data show that the amount of corn required to produce 100 pounds of gain was not greatly different for one weight class as compared with another. Weight of feeder lamb did not seem to be a factor that influenced the amount of corn needed to make 100 pounds of gain on lambs in the feed lot.

In this test lambs of the various weight classes showed a capacity to consume hay that was proportional to their weight—the heavier lambs consumed more hay and the lightweight lambs less hay than the 55-pound or middleweight group. Since the six lots of lambs all gained at about the same rate, the hay required for 100 pounds of gain progressively decreased as the average weight of lambs in the lot decreased. The relative need for corn and hay, depending on the relative price of the two feeds, had a definite bearing on the relative cost of 100 pounds of gain in the several lots.

Under the item "Feed Required to Fatten a Lamb," the weight class of feeder lambs definitely influenced the amount of corn necessary to finish lambs of each weight class. In this trial 1.4 bushels of shelled corn were required to finish a lamb of the heavy-weight class, Lot 1. From 2.25 to 2.3 bushels of shelled corn were required per lamb by the three lots representing feeder lambs of the 50-pound, 45-pound, and 36-pound classes.

With respect to the amount of hay needed to fatten a lamb of each weight class, no significant difference is noted. The heavyweight lambs ate more hay per head per day than the lightweight lambs, but were fed for a shorter time. On the basis of these results, when lambs are fed a corn and hay ration, and if about 8 per cent is allowed for wastage or refuse, one ton of clover hay should be adequate to fatten ten lambs, irrespective of their weight class.

The table shows the selling price per hundredweight of each lot of lambs at Cleveland. For comparison, the top market quotation at Cleveland for trucked-in lambs on the day the several experimental lots of lambs were sold is also given. The table does not show the day's market activity or strength, nor does it show the activity and market strength one day with another. However, by comparing the price received with the quoted top, it may be seen that lambs of Lot 1 and Lot 6 failed by 15 cents and 25 cents per hundredweight, respectively, of reaching top quotations. Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 were premium lambs by a small margin. These quotations, along with the dressing percentage, reflect the desirable quality of finish obtained on the lambs of the respective weight classes.

Collectively, the data from the various lots indicate that the relative supply of corn to hay should be considered by the lamb feeder in determining the weight of feeder lamb to purchase. Similarly, the relative price of corn to hay may be an important factor to consider in selecting the best weight of lamb for the feed lot.

A word of caution should be sounded with respect to the exceedingly favorable performance made by the cheaply

purchased lambs of Lot 6 in this test. Eastern Montana in 1936 was severely affected by drought, which depleted the forage, and a plague of grasshoppers took the balance of feed usually available. These lambs were stunted lambs, because of lack of feed, and can in no wise be considered as typical of the cull lamb that would be a throw-out under normal range conditions. From a profit standpoint, however, the stunted lambs, which were laid in the lots for \$5.50 per hundredweight, which gained a total of 39.5 pounds each at the rate of one third of a pound per day, at a cost of \$9.37 per hundredweight of gain and sold for \$12 per hundredweight, made excellent returns.

Texas Association Protests Processing Taxes

AS previously told by the Wool Grower, subcommittees from the U. S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry have held numerous hearings in various states during recent weeks. These were for the purpose of giving opportunity for farmers and stockmen to express their views upon the extension of the national agricultural program as laid down in the Soil Conservation Act of 1936.

The National Wool Growers Association had asked to be heard at the Boise hearing on October 12, but after discussion between President Rich and several state association officers, it was considered best to present no testimony until the proposed plan was put into a bill for the consideration of the Congress.

One of these subcommittee hearings was held at Dallas late in October. G. W. Cunningham testified for the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association. He expressed the views of Texas sheep and goat raisers as being opposed to any form of processing tax or production control being applied to sheep, lambs, or wool. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to convey to Senators the fact that what wool growers chiefly desire is further tariff protection and rejection of the Argentine Sanitary Convention.

With The WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES

National Wool Week— Why Not?

IT HAS come to my notice that there is little said or done about a National Wool Week. Every few years some one of the organizations connected with the wool industry takes it upon itself to sponsor such an event, but as I understand it has been many years since a concentrated or organized effort has been made to put over an annual event for the exclusive promotion of National Wool Week.

Would it not be a very worthy project of the Women's Auxiliary to start the ball rolling toward such an end by approaching the Associated Wool Industries, and if possible, have that organization include in its wool promotional program a National Wool Week every year?

Those at the head of the meat industry will testify to the merits and success of the special lamb weeks carried on each year and now that the ladies are taking up the promotion of wool within their separate organizations it appears to me that a well-organized effort from them might be put forth with the aim in mind of establishing a National Wool Week upon a permanent basis, with the same type of displays, advertising, etc., that is now being carried on for the lamb end of the industry. This pertinent question is one that should receive its due consideration from every organized chapter of the ladies' organization and now is the time to act so that by the time the National Convention takes place, each group will have some suggestions and worthwhile plans to submit to that body. Make National Wool Week as popular a phrase as National Lamb Week.

Material for this page should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1636 Princeton Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chapter Activities

OREGON

Grant County

"A GRAND good time" was the unanimous verdict of each and every one who attended the meeting of the Wool Growers Auxiliary at Izee on August 28. Mrs. Myrtle Belshaw, assisted by Mrs. Dewey Keerins, Mrs. Joseph Keerins, and Miss Mary Keerins, acted as hostess to the 28 members and 12 visitors present.

A most bountiful lunch was served at one-thirty, after which the regular monthly business meeting was conducted by Mrs. R. T. McHaley, president.

The announcement was made that in addition to the regular prizes given by the auxiliary for wool work entered in their all-wool booth at the Grant County Fair, there would be a department for beginners for which awards would be offered. This seems to be a welcome innovation as heretofore beginners have had no place in handicraft contests and no doubt this additional section will enhance the attractiveness of the exhibit as well as encourage new entrants. Other chapters planning on sponsoring such contests might do well to incorporate this idea into their program.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, the hostesses had several surprises for their guests, including a very true-to-life skit depicting the actions of a "mere husband" when he is asked by his wife to make a "fourth" at bridge.

The proceeds of the Chicken Dinner, Animal Circus, and the Fish Pond will be presented to the county auxiliary, being the donation of the Izee members toward the expenses of the county organization.

The place and date of the next meeting will be announced later.

Mrs. Herman Oliver, Cor.-Secretary

Malheur County

THE Malheur County Wool Growers Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. M. M. Joyce for its regular monthly meeting, due to the absence from town of Mrs. Roy Smith, at whose home the gathering was scheduled to occur. This meeting was held Tuesday, October 12, 1937, and twelve members and two visitors were present. Mrs. Fred Trenkel was the presiding officer.

The auxiliary was very happy to admit two new members at this meeting, Mrs. H. G. Lenz and Mrs. H. A. Sottgost and trusts their association with us will be a happy one.

An interesting demonstration on different phases of using wool in handicraft was given by Miss Della Miles, of the Miles Knitting Shop. This demonstration included making wool rugs on a new rug loom and instructions on needle point and several new wool afghan patterns. She also showed the use of the new tweed-effect yarn. Demonstrations of this kind are not only interesting and instructive but no doubt encourage to a great extent the use of wool in creating beautiful and lasting gifts, articles of wearing apparel, etc.

An innovation was made at this meeting by having roll call answered with an interesting item regarding wool or lamb.

Mrs. Roy Smith will be hostess to the next meeting on Tuesday, November 9, 1937.

Mrs. M. M. Joyce, Cor.-Secretary

WASHINGTON

Yakima Chapter No. 1

THE regular monthly meeting of the Yakima Chapter No. 1 of the Women's Auxiliary to the Washington Wool Growers was held October 15, 1937, at the home of Mrs. C. M. Long-

mire, with Mrs. Leonard Longmire and Mrs. Jack Goodwin acting as assisting hostesses. A tasty and satisfying luncheon was served to the twelve members and three visitors present.

Plans were made for a display of woolen goods to be shown during Wool Week.

Miss Doris Greenwood of Seattle delightfully entertained the guests with two piano solos.

The next meeting will be "Guest Day," with Mrs. Alex Durmett acting as hostess on November 19.

Mrs. Archie Prior, Secretary

UTAH

Salt Lake City

THE regular monthly meeting of the Salt Lake City Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers was called to order by Mrs. Julian Neff, president, at 1:30 p.m., October 11, 1937, previous to which a delicious buffet luncheon was served to the twenty-one present by the following hostesses: Mrs. J. H. Manderfield, Mrs. Dorothy Erickson, Mrs. Jay Kearns, and Mrs. Ernest Bamberger.

A report of the Music Council was read by Mrs. Alex Crystal and Mrs. Neff gave the report of the last meeting of the Council of Women at which the menace of the cigarette-vending machine was taken up and studied.

A card of appreciation from Mrs. William Oswald and family was read.

Mrs. Sylvester Broadbent introduced Mrs. Lorna Broadbent as the soloist, who gave two beautiful numbers, "Friend of Mine" and the "Second Minuet," accompanied by Mrs. Elva Davis.

Mrs. David Smith was then given the time to tell the story of her trip to Europe where she spent three and a half months the past summer.

Some interesting current event topics from the National Wool Grower were given by Mrs. Sylvester Broadbent.

The announcement that the new Year Book was out and ready for dis-

tribution was made by the president and those present received their new edition.

The next meeting will be held November 8.

Mrs. Parley A. Dansie,
Acting Secretary.

Utah Auxiliary

AN interesting social event of the past month was the annual bridge luncheon of the Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers, which was held at the Ladies' Literary Club. Mrs. James A. Hooper was in charge of arrangements.

The committees are to be complimented on the success of the affair, which was attended by two hundred ladies.

A bountiful luncheon was served during which two talented young ladies, Miss Avelle Wooley and Miss Martha Bower, furnished piano and dance solos from a stage attractively decorated with autumn leaves and flowers. Following the luncheon, the tables were cleared for bridge. Drawings were made during the afternoon for the numerous house prizes, and the beautiful blanket donated by the Baron Woolen Mills of Brigham City, Utah, was raffled off.

Fashion Notes From

A. W. I.

"Wool! Wool! Wool!"

Sing the Paris Cables!

THE famous Merry Widow period, when dashing males took to dinner ladies dressed for the occasion, is revived. Ladies who dine out in wool these days of 1937 look like revivals of the Merry Widow herself.

Wool in light weight crepe—softly flattering and correct, because—"Day or Night, Wool is Right."

Clan plaids — historically and fashionably correct—in wool.

Wear it to the Autumn games—this new sheer wool, Paris sponsored frock.

The accent may be satin, fur or leather, but the dress is of wool—that soft, lovely fabric sponsored by so many of the leading couturiers.

For sportswear, wool—in flannels, hopsacking, jersey or tweed.

To feel well and look well—wear wool! The new wools are kind to your skin. Fashion leaders say "Wool!"

—Associated Wool Industries

In Memoriam

WILLIAM EDWIN HUNT

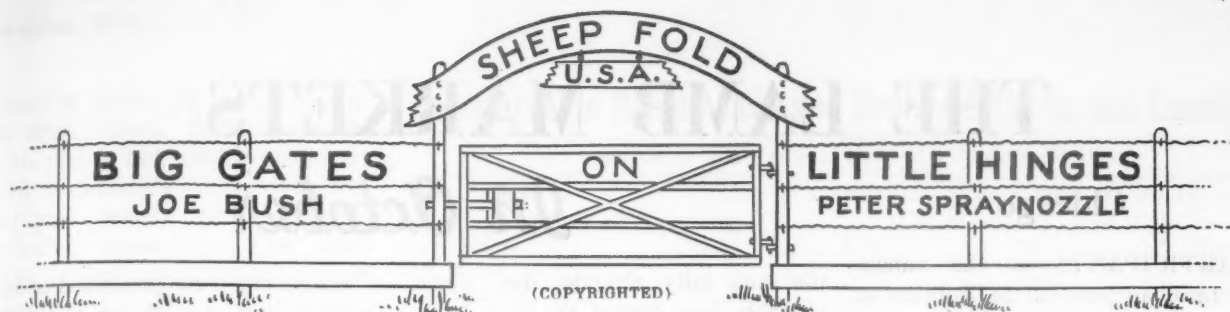
WILLIAM EDWIN HUNT, familiarly known to his friends and neighbors as "Billy" Hunt, passed away at the family ranch home near Maupin, Oregon, Friday morning, October 3, 1937.

He was a charter member of the Oregon Wool Growers Association and also a member of the National Wool Growers Association and the Pacific Wool Growers.

Mr. Hunt had been failing in health the past three years, but until stricken by paralysis the day preceding his death, would not give up his active life. He leaves the remembrance of a very full and busy life and that fine record for integrity and high principle that will always live in the community in which he made his home, as well as in the hearts of his children and family.

William Edwin Hunt was born in Sacramento, California, June 10, 1866, and was married at Portland, Oregon, August 15, 1904, to Miss Rozinia Campbell. To this union were born three children, William Edwin Hunt, Jr., Genevieve L. Hunt and Clarence Norman Hunt. He also leaves two grandchildren, sons of Clarence N. Hunt.

Mr. Hunt came to eastern Oregon when he was about sixteen years of age. He worked for various stockmen but later went into business for himself forty-five years ago, acquiring sheep and land holdings. He was a county leader, a successful stockman and rancher, and was interested in numerous enterprises.



ARMISTICE DAY

AS WE write this page for the November issue of the National Wool Grower, we have in mind Armistice Day—a day of memories, memories bitter and memories sweet; a day written in letters of red on the calendars of the nations of the world; memories written deep on the tablets of love and remembrance; memories cherished in the hearts of men who will read this in camp wagons and in the homes of wool growers in town and in the sheep camp on the winter range.

We have by us, as we write this page, a copy of the little message of our friend and neighbor, Dug McGhee, left on the table for his family to read. We give it to you on this page, dedicated to the men of the American Legion, the World War veterans wherever they are.

"Be Considerate Today, America"

Many of our young men tonight are living with their memories. You may know them; think you know their every heart beat Because you feel those heart beats belong to you; But tonight the heart beats of our boys belong to 1918.

If he is your son, husband or sweetheart; If he is cranky or quiet, maybe he is back years ago, Remembering, possibly regretting broken friendships and memories. He is with his buddies again; a little tired carrying the load Letting it shift from his shoulders for just a little while— He'll pick it up again—as soon as the memories move on. But give him those memories—for just a few moments. He needs them now. "Be considerate today, America."

That was written by Dug McGhee, City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, a World War veteran.

In his home town paper, Joe Bush wrote, December, 1917:

That Little Tyke of Mine

The old farm's sort o' lonesome now
Since our boy left one day
To answer the call of his country
When the volunteers marched away.
He was just a boy—he was not twenty-one
Until tol'ble late next spring.
Seemed like to me he was much too young
To learn how to shoot and kill.

We were down in the "eighty" below the drain
When he said to me, "Dad, listen,
And let me have my say—
I'm young I know, but I want to go—
There is something that's calling me—
It's a stronger call than Mother's,
And, Dad, she's a pal to me."

Said I, "My boy, it's your country's call.
I answered it once, now you.

I marched with the boys in 'the Spanish war,'
Your Grandpa wore the Blue
And fought it out with those in Gray
Back yonder in '62."

Well, he left one day, and Mother and me—
We stayed on here at home
To harvest the crops and mind the stock
And do our little bit too.
But there's not a dog-gone thing I do,
From early morn 'till night,
But what I think of that boy of mine—
He seemed such a little "Tyke"
To carry the flag of his country
In her battle for justice and right.

And then one evening, the chores all done,
Just Mother and me alone,
When Mother said in a whisper like,
"I wish that our boy was home."
Well, he wasn't at home and he couldn't get home
But no general was "bossing" his Dad,
And the upshot was that we packed a grip
And went to see our lad.

We wrote our boy to meet us, we'd be over on No. 1,
The day before Thanksgiving; told him to bring his chum,
That his old Dad was coming, and fixing to make things hum.
The train pulled into the station, two soldiers met Mother and me.
Two soldiers—I'll tell a man!
Not the boys I expected to see, but soldier men
Square jawed and steady of eye—till I hardly knew
Which one of them was "That little Tyke of mine."

We saw our boy in training, in the concentration camp
And then one day he sailed away, to take his chance in France.
He never came back. He sleeps "over there" where he fought
'Till the River Rhine reflected the folds of Glory—

"That little Tyke of mine."

Und that is why on next Thursday, November 11th, one old feller that I know vill saddle his horse und ride what to some who will see him will seem like a lonesome trail. But I know he is riding with the spirit, the memory of his boy. If you meet him on the trail, carry in your heart the words of Dug McGhee, "Be considerate of him, America." He is typical of your neighborhood as of mine. Und if America has ever prayed, let America pray this week that with God's help there will never be another "No Man's Land" where old Glory will fly over another foreign Gettysburg. One is enough. Und the No Man's Land of yesterday belongs to the world today—the Gettysburg of the nations who gave their sons to the fray.

No Man's Land of yesterday! Please God, may we always say that No Man's Land of yesterday is a peaceful land today.

THE LAMB MARKETS

Chicago

In October

PARTICIPANTS in the annual Lucullan feast of the Institute of American Meat Packers were regaled with lamb this year, the first time, to my knowledge, that it has figured as the piece de resistance at these notable annual triumphs of gastronomic art. The sheepmen "got a break" as the cook did a good job, the guests, emulating *Oliver Twist*, clamoring for more. It was a welcome innovation and conveyed admonition to those responsible for certain sheep growers' events of similar nature I have attended in the past whereat mediocre, if not inferior T-bone steak was in the spotlight.

Meanwhile, both the live and dressed trade is acting cantankerously, keeping company with other species in a series of nose dives. As lambs did not participate in the boom that carried top cattle to \$19.90 and hogs to \$13.75, their trip down a well-lubricated set of skids was less abrupt, although the declivity was steep enough. Late in October, Chicago had a scratch top at \$9.85; a packer top at \$9.75. During the corresponding week of 1936 the top was \$9.25; in 1935, \$9.90; in 1934, \$6.75; 1933, \$7.50 and 1932, \$5.75. The high top in October, 1936, was \$9.65; in 1935, \$10.25; in 1934, \$7; 1933, \$7.75 and in 1932, \$6.25. On the late October break lowest prices of the year were uncovered, both in live and dressed spheres.

The break from mid-September, when the national effort to boost consumption was launched, was \$2.75 per hundred, or thereabouts. Fortuitous circumstances, mainly anti-meat agitation from coast to coast, on the printed page and through the ambient atmosphere, were the cause. There may, or may not be consolation in the fact that steer cattle slumped \$1.50 to \$3 per hundred, other than a few prime heavies, and hogs about \$4 per hundred concurrently, but had lambs been at

the same lofty altitude, they would probably have turned the same trick. At mid-September, average cost of good choice lambs was \$11.20 at Chicago; the top \$12. During the week ending September 15, average cost was \$10.85 and the top \$11.65. None passed \$10.90 during the week ending October 2, when the average dropped to \$10.30. During the week ending October 9, dressed trade picked up, arresting the decline, and the top stood at \$10.75 with the average holding at \$10.30. Hope revived during the week ending October 16, when the top worked to \$11; average cost to \$10.50. But the New York kosher strike threw a wrench into the gears during the week ending October 23 when the top stopped at \$10.50 and the average cost declined to \$10.05. During the final week a \$9.75 top was uncovered, average cost dropping to \$9.50. During that week cattle prices declined \$1 to \$2 per hundred and hogs about \$1, both markets running into demoralization while it was possible to get a clearance in the sheep house daily, packers buying native trash from \$8 down to get numbers.

Talking specifically of sheep and lambs, the slump was due entirely to a strike by New York kosher dealers and a nation-wide anti-meat agitation, sponsored by cockeyed metropolitan editors, based on the mental antics of a crew of delirious reporters. When kosher demand was entirely suspended for an entire week and some 3000 New York dispensaries closed their doors for that period, lamb feeders had opportunity to realize what eastern trade in "fores" means to them. The moment meat vending down that way resumed, New York orders were in evidence, but the agitators had done their dirty work effectively. New York Mayor La Guardia endorsed the movement and at Boston, both Mayor and

a Senator urged the proletariat to concentrate their buying on the sacred codfish of Massachusetts. Even that blatant publicist Roger Babson, who should know better, denouncing meat prices, advocated a vegetable diet on which he claimed to have thrived, which possibly explains some of the puerile stuff he puts into circulation. A New York reporter working on a sensation mongering sheet in cahoots with a coterie of kosher marketmen touched a lighted match to a brush pile, the conflagration spreading with the same facility that stench oozes from a skunk. Mendacity flowed in lava-like streams over the entire map of the United States, meat consumption was cut in two, irate housewives either putting meat on their taboo list or switching to equally expensive poultry, fish, sausage and cheese, purveyors of these commodities taking full advantage of the opportunity. Retailers, customarily buying twelve to twenty lamb carcasses, cut orders to two and three.

This catastrophe, using that term advisedly, as not even Upton Sinclair's forgotten "Jungle" book dealt the industry such a severe blow, came out of a clear sky as previously consumers had gone along, buying meat without audible, or at least public protest, but when an army of molders of public sentiment broke loose in brassband fashion, the floor caved in in a manner suggestive of W. P. A. construction. Meat price consciousness took possession of the multitude. Wherever two or three housewives gathered it was the same theme, the Ladies Aid Society, an army of bridge players and even the femmes seeking surcease from care in thousands of cocktail bars participating. New York's kosher vendors used the packing industry as a goat, asserting profiteering not only by processors but producers. Eastern papers carried

columns of tirade; Chicago, especially the Hearst sheets, fairly made the welkin ring in bids for circulation by posing as champions of the downtrodden, meat hungry masses,—typical journalistic hypocrisy. One Fred Pasley, a free lancer, wired eastern papers from Omaha that mid-west farmers were in sympathy, dubbing meat striking eastern housewives "embattled Joans of Arc."

Ovine product could not and did not evade the logical effect of this calumny, notwithstanding that it was actually, and especially in comparison with other animal and all avian foods, the cheapest on the list. Fortunately, human memory is short, otherwise the damage would be irreparable. Now that newspapers and radios have taken their brief whack at the subject, magazine finals may be expected. The Slanderbund never passes up an opportunity.

At this writing exuberance is lacking. What the trade fears is a premature run of "comeback" western lambs that have been running in cornfields. They were put in high, pastures dried out, necessitating feeding new corn and eliminating expected cheap fall gains. Already the advance guard is knocking at the market, many of them selling at the low end of the price range. Another bugaboo is a grist of native lambs in fair to good flesh which packers are grabbing to get numbers and keep a supply of meat on the hang rail. They can sell all the low grade product, that of inferior native lambs costing \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hundred, available, demand from "wop" trade being constant and voluminous. Fortunately, fat western lambs are practically out of the way or will be when the Northern Plains country has shipped out and at the end of October that job had been practically accomplished. Eastern native lambs are running freely at this juncture, farmers having a world of that kind selling at such points as Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus at \$9@9.25 and they are the kind that hang up a creditable carcass. Once rid of them, the market will be in a more receptive mood to handle midwestern comebacks.

During the past two weeks, the writer has explored Indiana, Illinois

Comparative Prices Live and Dressed Sheep and Lambs

CHICAGO AVERAGE LIVE LAMB PRICES

Week Ending:	Oct. 30, 1937	Oct. 23, 1937	Oct., 31, 1936
Lambs:			
Choice	9.76	10.36	8.94
Good	9.22	9.86	8.60
Medium	8.30	8.90	7.70
Common	7.30	7.80	6.35
Ewes:			
Good and Choice	3.48	3.94	3.40
Common and Medium	2.46	2.94	2.12
Feeders:			
Good and Choice	9.56	9.90	7.90

NEW YORK AVERAGE WESTERN DRESSED LAMB PRICES

Week Ending	Oct. 30, 1937	Oct. 23, 1937	Oct., 31, 1936
Lamb: (39-45 lbs.)			
Choice	19.00	19.70	15.85
Good	18.00	18.70	15.05
Medium	16.75	17.40	14.30
Common	15.50	16.10	—

and Iowa, disclosing the presence of acres of western lambs already carrying weight and ready to go to the butcher if they are to reach the cooler without attaining a heft of 95 to 105 pounds, in which event it will be "just too bad" for their owners who competed with killers during the period of acquisition. Into this channel countless thousands of fleshy western lambs were diverted from the abattoir, when their proper and seasonal outlet was the cooler. Stock cattle were high, prompting thousands of neophytes to lay in lambs at prices close to fat lamb quotations. Of course, western breeders had an inning as just so many fleshy lambs were taken out of butcher trade at prices on a parity or little lower than processors were paying concurrently. Within a 100-mile radius of Lebanon, Indiana, about 250,000 head will be topped out in November, moving to Indianapolis and Atlantic Coast points; possibly Chicago will get a percentage. Other sections of Indiana are also "lamby." In central Illinois, flocks of "westerns" of 2000 to 5000 head are cleaning up cornfields yielding 50 to 100 bushels per acre, their sole feed, as drought reduced pastures to bareness. Nobody pretends to know how many western lambs Iowa has concealed up its capacious sleeve; many from that quarter will be in competition with feeders west of the Missouri River. A count of Colorado's holding is awaited with anxiety. Farther east Ohio is loaded, although

Michigan has few, entering the market late in October and spending anywhere from \$9.50 to \$10.25, although \$10 feeder business was erased at Chicago on the big break in fats.

Texas must also be taken into the reckoning and it is an unknown, unpredictable factor. "Si" Boyer, of Fort Worth, writing late in October, said that many lambs, previously offered around \$8, had been taken off the market in response to generous rain which revived feed previously at the vanishing stage. Luxuriant wheat and oat pastures mean abundant lamb feed and after the turn of the year a free movement of meat from that quarter is inevitable unless nature becomes hostile.

Elsewhere than Idaho and Utah, both of which fed heavily last winter, winter feeding west of the Missouri River promises to be adequate to dressed trade requirements, necessitating cautious marketing all through the winter. If feeders were less nervous, the prospect would be more reassuring. They are favored by lower gain cost, but the new crop of corn is being fed up rapidly, in fact a larger percentage will have been consumed by January 1 than of any previous crop in trade history. Cottonseed cake is rising and as the season works along gain cost will increase. With fat and thin lambs selling at parity prices, feeders are apprehensive of trouble and anxious to count

convention, the keynote was: "Think of the money we are losing." "Hell," interjected a buyer, "we get that chant every morning at the roll call."

Temporarily, yearlings and lambs have moved closely together, an ephemeral condition, due to scarcity of fat lambs. The spread now is only \$1 per hundred, fed yearlings selling at \$8.75 @8.85. As the product reaches consumers in the guise of lamb, it is a better purchase on the hoof, dressing higher and carrying heavier fleeces. Should feeders deliver a crop of heavy lambs as the season works along, this spread will widen.

Fat ewes broke \$1 per hundred under liberal receipts of westerns and a droopy dressed mutton market. Fat, 110 to 112-pound western ewes sold at \$4, hundreds of westerns went to killers at \$3@3.50, prices that should mean cheap meat if consumers would give it consideration.

Possibly this leaden sky has a silver lining. The Argentine menace has been indefinitely sidetracked, recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease having prompted Britishers to inspect Argentine cattle herds intended for slaughter and generated concern at Washington. Harper Sibley, former president and chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, recently returned from South America where he inspected cattle herds in Argentine proper, sheep flocks in Patagonia, finding convincing evidence of foot-and-mouth disease in the former, none in the latter. A proposition has been made to send a delegation headed by Dr. Mohler of the Bureau of Animal Industry down there to investigate, but Mohler balks at the task, having persistently refused to participate in the controversy. As the tail goes with the hide, no ovine product can be imported until the agreement gets confirmation, as the two divisions of the Argentine are riveted in the document. An invasion of this market by Patagonian lamb and mutton would be ruinous to the domestic industry, as we are now producing in excess of national requirements.

J. E. Poole

SHEEPMEN CUT BREEDING COSTS WITH SEAL-APPROVED IODIZED SALT

When sheep receive the proper amount of Iodine in the salt they consume, sheepmen report that "breeding costs are cut and lambs are stronger and more vigorous."* A lack of sufficient Iodine causes hairless lambs with big neck (goitre)—and stunts growth.

Reports one authority* making observations in the lamb-raising sections of Montana:

"In new-born lambs the goitre loss occasionally assumes the proportions of a calamity . . . Salt containing .15 percent (potassium iodide) is recommended."

Salt that contains sufficient Iodine helps sheepmen protect their investments. It is particularly needed during the winter gestation period and at the crucial lambing time. Rations in range territories are frequently deficient in Iodine. Knowing this, sheepmen use Iodine Seal-Approved salt, loose or in blocks, as a convenient means of providing their sheep with sufficient Iodine.

*Name upon request.

Most Iodine used in this country is produced in the manufacture of Natural Nitrate of Soda.



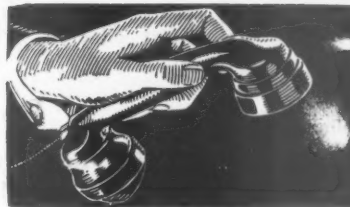
IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

FREE
FEEDING
BOOKLET



Group of 1,000 Lambs raised by F. A. Pentlow, Blissfield, Mich. These lambs were fed Sacco Iodized Minerals, and made an average gain of slightly better than 51 lbs. in five months. Photo courtesy of the Smith Agricultural Chemical Co., Columbus, O.

Every sheepman should have a copy of our new, free booklet, "Feeding for Profit." Write for yours today. Address Dept. N. G. W.-11



Don't Wonder, Wait and Worry!

There is no need to wait for word about a business transaction, a reply to an urgent inquiry or a letter overdue from a friend or relative.

Telephone and get the answer now. "Long Distance" will be glad to tell you the rates to any points.

The Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Company

Marketing Western
Wools Since 1921

Pacific Wool Growers

734 N. W. 14th Ave.
PORTLAND, OREGON
Oregon - Washington - Idaho
California - Nevada



For a Personal Appearance of

PETER SPRAYNOZZLE

On Your Program

Write: National Wool Grower

509 McCornick Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Horlacher & Hammond's Sheep	\$2.00
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool	3.00
Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	4.00
Sampson's Livestock Husbandry on Range and Pasture	4.50
Sampson's Native American Forage Plants	5.00
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding	5.00
Gillfillan's Sheep	2.50

For Sale By

National Wool Growers Assn.
509 McCornick Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for October were lighter than last month and a year ago. The total for the month was approximately 68,700 compared with 78,462 in September and 79,065 in October a year ago. Of the month's total 37,500 were from the western states of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada, and 8,400 from Texas and New Mexico.

The lamb market was very uneven during the month, the high point coming during the second week. Compared with a month ago, values are around 50 cents lower on westerns, while natives are about steady. At the high time best westerns sold at \$10.50, while on the extreme close choice kinds were quoted \$9.60@9.75, with natives at \$9.50. Clips sold late in the month at \$8.75@9. Feeders sold mostly \$9.50@9.75, with late sales \$8.50@9. Aged sheep closed 50 cents @ \$1 lower for the month, yearlings showing the minimum decline. Fat ewes sold on the close from \$3.50 down, with choice kinds quoted up to \$3.75. Best yearlings sold at \$8 with twos quoted \$6@7 and old wethers \$4.50@5. Breeding ewes ranged from \$3.75@6.50 with most sales \$4.25@5.

H. H. Madden

Denver

DENVER'S sheep receipts totaled 668,604 head, an increase of 135,732 head over receipts of the same month a year ago. The October receipts were the largest for any October since 1929, with the exception of October, 1935, when a few more head came in.

Colorado contributed 293,000 head to the supply; New Mexico 129,000; Wyoming 101,000; Utah 87,000; Idaho 26,000; Arizona 19,000, with smaller numbers from California, Montana, Iowa, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada and South Dakota.

For the year to November 1, a total of 2,836,527 head of sheep and lambs had been received at Denver, an increase of 177,389 head over the same period a year ago, and the largest receipts for any similar period in the history of the Denver market, with the

exception of 1934 when large numbers of government drought sheep were coming to market.

Early in the month, choice fat range lambs were \$2.25 higher than a year ago, with feeders \$1.50 higher. Prices dropped, however, later in the month and the market was around \$1 to \$1.25 lower at the end of October. Early in the month, best range lambs topped at \$11. A top of \$11.10 was made during the second week of the month with bulk of the good lambs at \$10.50 to \$10.75, but at the end of the month, best lambs were selling at \$9.60 with most sales from \$8.60 to \$9.25.

Fat ewes dropped off some in October in sympathy with fat lambs. Good Colorado ewes sold from \$3.40 to \$4.35, with common to medium kinds from \$2 to \$3.35.

Feeder lambs made up a good portion of the supply at Denver in October and prices closed 50 to 75 cents lower. Outlet was good, with a \$9.85 top for the month paid on October 2 for 61-pound lambs from Craig, Colorado. Best lambs sold around \$9 at the close of the month with medium to good and lightweight kinds \$8 to \$8.50. A year ago in October, feeder lambs sold from \$8.25 down, with the bulk from \$7 to \$8.25.

Shipments of fat lambs purchased at Denver in October for Atlantic Coast and interior Iowa slaughterers, totaled 88,000 head, an increase of 31,000 over the 57,000 sent to these sections during the same month last year.

A total of 50,000 sheep and lambs were slaughtered at Denver during October this year as compared to 41,000 slaughtered here during the same month of last year. For the ten months ending with October, numbers slaughtered here locally this year totaled 372,000 as compared to 288,000 slaughtered at Denver during the same period a year ago.

Approximately 400,000 head of feeder lambs sold at Denver went through the market in October, of these 210,000 went to Colorado feed lots, 100,000 to Nebraska, 38,000 to Kansas, 8,500 to Iowa, 7,000 to Michigan and smaller numbers to Illinois, Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa and Indiana.

W. N. Fulton

Kansas City

LIVESTOCK prices broke sharply in October, with cattle reaching the low position of the season the last week of the month and hogs touching the low of the past two years.

While lambs were lower they did not break so severely as other classes of meat animals. This was due largely to the fact that they had not attained such a high position as hogs and cattle. In the decline hogs and lambs changed price positions and for the first time in three months lambs sold higher than hogs. The movement of new crop fed cattle and lambs was partly responsible for the break but a well-defined consumer protest against the general high price levels of all meat was an added factor. As far as the supply situation is concerned, it looks as if fat cattle will be available in larger numbers this coming winter than last winter and lamb supplies, though differently distributed, will not be materially changed.

If consumer demand holds to normal volume in coming months, the supply of fat stock will not be sufficient to meet requirements, but beef prices have been protested so vigorously lately that distributors are rather jittery and there is no aggressive demand factor in the situation.

Lambs closed October 50 cents under September, 90 cents under August and \$1.40 under July. In each month since July, the price movement was larger than the net changes indicate and on some few days larger than the net for the month. Mondays have been the days of largest declines, whereas in most former years Mondays have been good market days.

September closed with best fat lambs at \$10.10, and October started with a 35-cent rally. Within a week the price was slightly under the \$10 mark, but was followed by a \$1 rally that uncovered \$11 for the top of the upswing and the top of the month. The high point came October 13. From then until nearly the close the market broke \$1.75 to uncover a low point of \$9.25 on October 25. A rally of 40 cents in the next three days took quotations back to \$9.60.

Progressive Sheepmen are turning to QUANAH CAKE CUBES

43% Protein Cottonseed Cake

They are SOFT. Old Ewes and Young Lambs eat them as easily as big Steers.

Cattle, Calf, Sheep and Lamb Sizes

Can ship mixed cars with regular Cake and Meal.

Wire or write us for prices and samples.

QUANAH COTTON OIL CO.

QUANAH, TEXAS

Hawaiian CANE FEED MOLASSES

APPETIZING • NUTRITIOUS
RICH IN VITAMINS AND MINERALS
AN ECONOMICAL CARBOHYDRATE

SHEEP FEEDERS ARE BOOSTERS

"We always use Cane Molasses mixes in fattening sheep here in our feed yards. It gets them to eat more and puts them in fine condition for butchering." —
C. Bruce Mace and J. Del Grieve
(Feeders and Meat Packers),
Dixon, Calif.

FREE

6"x9" 32-page
beautifully illustrated
booklet
on feeding Cane
Molasses. Ad-
dress nearest
office.



The PACIFIC MOLASSES COMPANY, Ltd., Dept. T 14
215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. (Branch Office: Skinner Bldg., Seattle, Wash.)
SEND BOOKLET TO

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

The PACIFIC MOLASSES CO. Ltd.

Letterheads

For National Wool Growers Association Members

With the Official Association Emblem watermarked in the paper.

Write for Samples and Prices

PARAGON PRINTING COMPANY
122 W. 2nd South Salt Lake City, Utah

WHITEFACED RANGE EWES FOR SALE

1300 head, 1 to 4 years old
1350 head, 1 to 7 years old, bred
for March lambing

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINSTON, UTAH

MT. PLEASANT RAMBOUILLET FARM



MADSEN TYPE

Our Improved Rambouillets } *Will Always Increase
Your Flocks and Profits*

Our rams and ewes are outstanding. They are large, smooth, blocky, and have a fine long staple fleece—the kind we all are striving for.

Stud Rams, Range Rams, and Ewes, Single or Car Lots
Prices That Will Suit the Purchaser

JOHN K. MADSEN

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

PHONE 174

MORRIS FEED YARDS

On the SANTA FE Railroad, at MORRIS, KANSAS

ALL SHIPMENTS DESTINED KANSAS CITY LOADED AFTER MIDNIGHT
NO ADDITIONAL FREIGHT CHARGES TO ST. JOE
LOADED 11 P. M. - ARRIVE 7 A. M.

YARDS CAPACITY — 50,000 SHEEP - 160 CARS CATTLE
A Trial Shipment Will Convince You of the Benefits Derived by Filling at Morris

Have Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your Way Bills and Contracts
COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR DIPPING SHEEP
Operated by SETH N. PATTERSON and ARTHUR HILL

MORRIS FEED YARDS

Office: 920 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri
WRITE US ABOUT FATTENING YOUR LAMBS AT MORRIS

Please mention THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER when writing to advertisers.

Western and southwest lambs predominated in the offerings. Colorado, Utah and Texas supplied good quotas but they did not grade as even as in some other years, indicating that range conditions have been very spotted. Weight of western slaughter lambs was not so heavy as had been anticipated, yet the total weight of all marketings, including feeders, was above normal. Lightweight feeding classes were very scarce, but at the same time the fat end was not very heavy.

The net decline in mature mutton sheep was about the same as on fat lambs, but the per cent decline was larger. At the high point of the month best fat ewes sold up to \$4.75 and at the low point they sold at \$3.60 down. On the close \$3.85 to \$4 was paid for good fat ewes as compared with \$4.50 on the September close. The supply of yearlings and aged wethers was not large enough to afford a fair test to values.

At times during October feeding lambs showed price strength independent of fat classes, but they finally yielded to the sag in fat classes and closed weak. However, the total number of feeding lambs handled on the various markets was less than normal, but the numbers that moved direct through and around markets were larger than usual. Distribution of feeding lambs for this coming season is materially different from last season. Texas has sent large numbers into the Ohio River Valley and northwest states into the northern corn belt. The area east of the Mississippi River will feed more lambs than last winter. Iowa and Minnesota are a toss-up and the plains sections, except the Panhandle of Texas, will have fewer than last winter. Texas wheat fields will carry the increase for the Southwest. The status of Colorado numbers will not be completed until the middle of November.

Lambs that went into feed lots east of the Mississippi River carried good weight and as they will be handled mostly on a short-feed basis, it looks as if the December and early January supply of fat lambs will be relatively large. Late feeders will be in the minority, consequently the March market holds some prospects of good prices. Because feed is plentiful and lower in

price than last year, the tendency will be to produce weight.

October receipts at Kansas City were 112,000, or 43,000 less than the same month last year and the smallest in any October since 1899. Practically the entire decrease was in feeding lambs. Arrivals for the ten months were 1,332,230 compared with 1,089,722 in the same period last year.

C. M. Pipkin

Building Small Dams in Wyoming

"SIX dams in every draw" was proposed as a slogan for northeastern Wyoming when conservationists began discussing dams and range water holes a year ago. Floyd Dominy, county agricultural agent for Campbell County, with headquarters at Gillette, took this proposed slogan seriously and seizing the opportunity offered by the allocation of relief funds to the Soil Conservation Service for the construction of stock water and erosion control dams translated it into action and results. With funds available through the W. P. A. and technical counsel and assistance through the engineers of the Soil Conservation Service, Dominy set out on a program of range dam construction and aggressively drove to completion the construction of 28 dams at an approximate cost of \$30,000, with a total dirt movement of 79,181 cubic yards, and furnished work for drought stricken farmers and ranchers and their teams.

Campbell County lies in the northeastern section of the state. It is an excellent stock country and under ordinary conditions the home of 60,000 head of cattle and 200,000 head of sheep. It is, for the most part, a rolling grass country with no creeks or rivers of any size and no living streams of importance flowing outward across its borders. During the past forty years ranchers have constructed many dams for the purpose of holding flood water to supply stock. A high percentage of these dams washed out during high water periods because of poor spillways, insufficient free boards, inadequate width of fills, or lack of protection from livestock trampling.

Our Corriedale Yearling Stud Ram Sold at the National Ram Sale to Philmont Ranch of Cimarron, New Mexico, for \$500.

We Offer for the 1937 Trade

2000 Rambouillet and
Corriedale Rams

Also Ewes of Both Breeds
Sold Singly or in Car Lots



KING BROS. COMPANY

Breeders of
RAMBOUILLET AND CORRIEDALE SHEEP

LARAMIE, WYOMING

CORRIEDALE INC.

Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively
since 1918

HERBERT T. BLOOD, Pres.
280 S. Santa Fe Dr. Denver, Colo.

PERFECT

EAR TAGS

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
67 West Broadway Salt Lake City, Utah

Send for Free Samples

Candland Rambouillets

Are Smooth-bodied, Large-Boned and Shear a Heavy Fleece
of Long Fine Wool.

We Guarantee Quality and Prices Will Suit You



W. D. Candland & Sons

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

American Corriedale Assn.

The best breed for combined lamb and wool production.

Association organized in 1915. Membership fee \$10. Registration fee 50 cents.

President, Herbert T. Blood, Denver, Colo.; Vice President, L. L. Crane, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Director, J. H. King, Laramie, Wyo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Fredrick S. Hults, 1007 Sheridan St., Laramie, Wyoming.

Advisory

B. F. Creech	Morgantown, W. Va.
J. M. Jones	College Station, Tex.
John Tolliver	Fort Collins, Colorado
R. W. Phillips	McMinnville, Oregon
Stanley Smith	Dubois, Idaho
H. D. Mitchell	Cimarron, New Mexico
Howard Miller	Kenesaw, Nebraska
Carl A. Henkel	Mason City, Iowa
M. H. Karker	Barrington, Illinois
A. C. Gould	Estelline, South Dakota

For Booklet Address the Secretary

SUFFOLKS

A very hardy, prolific breed. The ewes are heavy milkers and the lambs grow very rapidly, being easy feeders. Excellent for cross-breeding. For literature and list of breeders near you, write

NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASSOCIATION
Pure Bred Live Stock Record Bldg.

Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association

(Incorporated in 1919 under laws of Ohio)

Organized in 1889
Over 350,000 Rambouillets Now on Record

Membership Fee \$10.00

American Rambouillets are dual purpose sheep, producing an excellent quality of both wool and mutton.

In addition to playing a most important part in the sheep industry of the United States, they have been exported to nearly every country in the world.

President

W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Vice-President—

J. B. Webb, Route 6, Box 322, Indianapolis, Ind.

Secretary-Treasurer—

Mrs. Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio

Directors

W. S. Alge	Arlington, Ohio
Frank L. Hall	Crawford, Nebr.
J. W. Owens	Ozona, Texas
W. S. Hansen	Collinston, Utah
Joseph H. King	Laramie, Wyo.
Frank Bullard	Woodland, Calif.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

Dominy, together with local range men, studied the situation. They went at their task systematically. They determined the cause of the failures in past construction. They consulted engineers and developed their program in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the W. P. A. on a basis which they considered sound.

In selecting the sites for dam construction they made it a rule to consider the location. Was the site at a central point, with reference to the dwellings of the drought victimized farmers who were to make up the construction crews? They investigated the possible water storage. What was the relationship of the water which could be stored to the size of dam to be constructed? They looked to the drainage of the area. Was there ample drainage to insure a sufficient run-off to fill the reservoir? They analyzed the location from the standpoint of spillway. Was a wide natural sod spillway, which would spread water over the adjacent flats to encourage a greater density of feed, possible? They questioned the need for stock water. Was the site on a dry range where stock had to travel more than two miles to water? They examined the soil texture. Was the soil of a type which would puddle readily and prevent seepage?

Having located the site and being satisfied with it, their next consideration was the characteristics of construction necessary to insure permanent and satisfactory dams. All dams must meet the requirements of the state engineer and they determined upon specifications which would meet these requirements.

These specifications included a minimum free board of five feet; that is, the top level of the dam must be five feet higher than the level of the spillway; a minimum crown or top width one-fifth the height of the fill, plus four feet; a minimum slope of three to one on the face or water side and a minimum slope of two to one on the back of the dam; a wide spillway over sod, if possible, or cut spillway riprapped with flat rock to prevent washing; the face of the dam protected with flat rocks to prevent eating away by wave action and protection for the fill to prevent harmful livestock trampling.

Because of the demand in the several other counties of the state, where similar programs were being carried on, Soil Conservation Service engineers were not always available when needed. To meet this situation and to prevent delay, arrangements were made with County Engineer Robert Streeter to stake out the selected sites when Soil Conservation Service engineers were not available. This hastened construction and kept construction crews busy. Periodical inspection by S. C. S. engineers maintained uniformity.

On this basis 28 so-called "Emergency Soil Conservation Dams" were built on the ranges of Campbell County between August and November. This work was not completed when the range section of the Agricultural Conservation Service program was announced. With this lead the County Agricultural Conservation Committee analyzed the possibilities of the new program. The committee felt that the fencing practices of that program contributed very largely to development of the deferred grazing practice, that reseeding was a practice of limited application and that contours were new and untried and, therefore, must take time for development.

Therefore, the committee emphasized the construction of dams, the clean-out of springs and the digging or drilling of wells. They concentrated on water development and they urged these practices upon cooperating ranchers. As a result benefit payments under the agricultural conservation program were utilized largely for the construction of 237 dams, the cleaning out of 229 springs and the digging or drilling of 46 wells.

All of the dams held water. Most of them were filled with the heavy rains of the spring and summer, and only one went out with the dashing storms and heavy run-off. This furnished a basic, although not complete, livestock water supply on the range, and the Agricultural Conservation Committee is estimating that in the neighborhood of 500 more dams and a relatively equal number of springs and wells will qualify for payment under the program of 1937.

John J. McElroy

Around The Range Country

(Continued from page 15)

NEW MEXICO

Temperatures were near normal, the first general killing frost coming a little later than usual in places. Rains were not frequent, but were rather heavy in the southern portion, and locally elsewhere. Ranges are mostly in fair to good shape, and livestock are in good to excellent condition. Some hay was damaged by rain in the southern counties.

Encino (Torrance County)

This year it is drier than the last three years in this part of the country and winter ranges, all privately owned, will provide only fair feed.

There have been no transactions in lambs or ewes of any kind recently. About the usual number of ewe lambs have been held for breeding.

Coyotes are on the increase here, but there is no interest at all, apparently, in uniform state bounty laws.

Celestino Garde

Roswell (Chaves County)

We did not get the usual late summer rains, but we have had excellent fall range with plenty of moisture to carry the grass into the winter. There will also be good forage on winter ranges, public domain and privately owned.

October contracts on feeder lambs, straight wethers and mixed bunches, were made at 8 cents. The same figure has also taken straight lots of ewe lambs. The number of ewe lambs retained for breeding is about the same as in 1936.

We have coyotes under control in our section and it would be most advantageous to small ranchers if bounty laws were passed.

A. Clements Hendricks

Cimarron (Colfax County)

Range conditions (October 27) are much better this year than in the last three years. We have had very little moisture, however, since the first of the month. Winter feed will be better than average on privately owned lands.

From 8 to 9 cents was the price range in October contracts on feeder lambs of all kinds. Many ewe lambs were sold this season, fewer being kept for breeding than in 1936. No sales of ewes reported.

In most cases the regulation of the grazing districts under the Taylor Act is satisfactory.

Coyotes have been bothering all the year; drives were made to help the situation. We doubt if state bounty laws would be worth while as funds seem always short in New Mexico.

F. W. Haegler

Santa Fe (Santa Fe County)

There have been some general rains, but they came to late to make grass. Feed is rather spotted, but on the whole so much better (October 25) than in the last three years that it is hard to estimate. We have no public domain lands here, but on owned lands used for winter range there will be good feed.

There will be considerable reduction in the number of ewes held over this fall in comparison with 1936. All of the ewe lamb sales I have heard of have been to feeders at 8½ to 9 cents. These same prices have prevailed in recent wether lamb contracts also.

Coyotes are gradually increasing under Biological Survey trapping and sheepmen are almost solidly behind the idea of uniform state bounty laws. Many cowmen are against it, however, as they feel indiscriminate trapping and trespass on their ranges would do more harm than the coyotes do.

Lowry Hagerman

ARIZONA

Abnormally warm weather prevailed most of the month, and the weather was unusually dry everywhere. As a consequence of the prolonged drought, the range is becoming poor in places, and some livestock are showing the effects of the meager forage. As a rule, however, cattle and sheep are in fair to good shape. Good weather prevailed for the last alfalfa harvest.

HAVE YOU ANY SPARE MONEY?

Maybe that's the normal condition of your finances—spare. In that case you are not a successful SHROPSHIRE sheep breeder.

Your lambs do not bring "better than the top price" when you market them. Would you like to have a free copy of "Shropshires, Why"?

THE AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

P. A. Anderson, Pres. J. M. Wade, Secy.-Treas.
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

CORRIEDALES

The Corriedale is a breed made to order for the ideal combination of wool production and mutton carcass. It is adaptable to all conditions. For greater profits, breed Corriedales. Write us for literature and list of breeders.

NATIONAL CORRIEDALE SHEEP ASSN.
Pure Bred Live Stock Record Bldg.
Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

MERITS OF SUFFOLK SHEEP

Early maturity, hardiness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

President—Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon
Vice-President—George Spencer, Payson, Utah
Vice-President—S. B. Brown, Moscow, Idaho
Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho

Directors — R. Thomas, Duchesne, Utah;
George B. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah;
S. P. Neilson, Nephi, Utah.

For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

MERINO SHEEP

Excel all breeds in wool production and hardiness

Write for Booklet and List of Breeders
THE AMERICAN AND DELAINE
MERINO RECORD ASS'N.
GOWDY WILLIAMSON, Secretary
XENIA, OHIO

HAMPSHIRE

The Hardy, Husky, Handsome Sheep. Raise Them for Mutton and Profit. Market Lambs in 100 Days.

For hardiness of constitution, strength and vigor of lambs, quick development and fitness for market, the Hampshire stands at the top.

Illustrated booklet and breeders' list on request.

WRITE American Hampshire Sheep Association

72 WOODLAND AVE. DETROIT, MICH.
Helen Tyler Belote, Secretary

Frank Brown, President Carlton, Oregon

WESTERN TEXAS

Seasonal to rather warm weather prevailed, with light to moderate showers at timely intervals. More rain is needed, however, in this entire region. Good weather prevailed for fall planting, and forage is making noticeable improvement. Livestock are mostly in satisfactory condition, considering the comparatively dry weather.

Sabinal

(Uvalde County)

Range conditions are very bad (October 28), as it has been exceedingly dry through this area. We had from two to four inches of rain the middle of the month, the first since early June, but it was almost too late for winter grasses, and ranges are in worse shape than in previous years.

Fine wooled yearling ewes have been selling at \$6 a head and some lots of mixed ewe and wether feeder lambs have been contracted at 7 cents recently. Fewer ewe lambs have been kept over for breeding than last year.

Coyotes have given some trouble recently.

Sabinal Wool & Mohair Co.

Plant Palatability Varies With Year

A WIDE variation exists from year to year in the palatability and utilization of desert range forage, according to a report from the Inter-mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, following research studies conducted on the winter range from 1932 to 1935 inclusive.

These observations clearly indicate some of the difficulties involved in compiling a standardized index of palatability for desert range plants and emphasize the need for continued observation of plant growth as a basis for developing sound management practices.

Such factors as climatic conditions, composition of vegetation, growth, seasonal use, and differences in herds are the causes of palatability variations, the report states. Variations were found to be especially noticeable between wet and dry years. For example, white sage was 85 per cent palatable in 1933, 65 per cent palatable in 1934, both dry years, and dropped down to 30 per cent palatable in 1935, a relatively wet year. This species was particularly low in palatability on areas supporting an abundance of other kinds of forage, but when more or less alone, it was utilized from 60 to 80 per cent. The woody stems of the 1935 growth appear to have influenced its palatability.

Shadscale also grew luxuriantly in 1935 and for the first time in many years the growth extended about 2½ inches beyond the heavy armor of spines, thus making forage readily ac-

cessible to sheep. Similarly, the palatability of curlygrass increased approximately 100 per cent in 1935 over the previous three-year period, presumably because of the increased growth it made during the season.

Following is a table showing the relative palatability of principal forage species based on detailed observations of utilization on the winter range during the period 1932-35:

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Ricegrass	95	95	85	90
Curlygrass	35	35	40	70
Dropseed	10	10	15	15
Blue grama	5	5	10	10
Blue grama (spring use)	45	35	45	55
Black sage	95	90	85	90
White sage	80	85	65	30
Budsage	5	0	5	5
Budsage (spring use)	90	80	85	90
Shadscale	30	25	25	55
Mormon tea	65	50	70	—
Globemallow	60	80	50	90

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of The National Wool Grower, published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for October 1, 1937.

STATE OF UTAH, } ss.
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared F. R. Marshall, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the National Wool Grower, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Wool Growers Assn. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editor, F. R. Marshall, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. R. Marshall, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. That the owner is:

National Wool Growers Association, an unincorporated body of Salt Lake City, Utah (R. C. Rich, president, and F. R.

Marshall, secretary) and thirteen unincorporated state wool growers' associations.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner and the affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. R. MARSHALL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1937.

(SEAL) LEONA B. COURSEY.

(My commission expires September 26, 1939.)

wer

lat-
oxi-
the
ibly
it

the
age
ons
dur-

935
90
70
15
10

55
90
30
5

90
55
90

cor-

ort-
ing
otal
cur-

ove,
ck-
on-
and
the
ases
der
as
on,
for
also
ate-
dge
and
and
pon
hold
han
ant
per-
any
ock,
ted

tor.
this

EY.
26,